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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 446



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11 August 1983

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GENERAL

LEBANESE PRESIDENT ON SECOND U.S. VISIT

OW190857 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Beirut, 18 July (XINHUA)--Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil left for Washington today to explore new ways for withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon.

The president's second trip to the U.S. since he took office last September is taking place at a time when the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, signed on 17 May, has virtually come to a deadlock.

Despite the shuttle diplomacy by U.S. Special Envoy Philip Habib and the recent trip to the Middle East by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, prospect of putting the agreement into practice still looks dim as Syria insists that it would not pull out its troops so long as there is a single Israeli soldier in Lebanon.

The situation in Lebanon has been aggravated by recent armed clashes between Christian and Druze militias in the mountain area of Chouf and Alayh, which have brought the country to the brink of a new split.

The crisis has stirred uneasiness and doubt in Lebanon about the U.S. intention and ability to solve the Lebanese issue. Some people suggested a substitute for the troop withdrawal agreement since it has failed to go into effect, while others called for a national conference of reconciliation or the participation of the Soviet Union in solving the Lebanese problems.

It is reported that al-Jumayyil will hold talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan on ways to persuade Syria to accept the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

Al-Jumayyil is also likely to ask the U.S. Government to send more Marines to Lebanon and give more military and economic aid. Lebanon would ask Washington to consent to a greater role played by the West European countries, France in particular, in solving the Lebanese issue.

Lebanese officials here described the visit as "decisive," since Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin will follow on al-Jumayyil's heels to make a trip to Washington.

If no satisfactory results come out of al-Jumayyil's visit, Lebanon would possibly consider a substitute for the Lebanese-Israeli agreement since the present stalemate threatens the country's destiny and future, they said.

CSO: 4000/198

GENERAL

BRIEFS

IAEA CHIEF TO VISIT PRC--Vienna- 14 July (XINHUA)--Dr Hans Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), will visit China in August, the IAEA announced here today. Blix will arrive in Beijing on 10 August for a 9-day visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government. He will be the first IAEA head to ever visit China. The IAEA recognized in a resolution adopted in December, 1971, that the government of the People's Republic of China is the only government which has the right to represent China in the organization. The Vienna-based IAEA was founded in October, 1957, and has now a membership of 111 countries. China has not joined the organization yet. [Text] [OW151427 Beijing XINHUA in English 1404 GMT 15 Jul 83]

WU MEETS OUTGOING ENVOYS--Beijing, 16 July (XINHUA)--Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, met with outgoing ambassadors to China of Venezuela, Ireland and Iraq here this morning on separate occasions. They were Venezuelan Ambassador Regulo Burelli Rivas, Irish Ambassador John Campbell and Iraqi Ambassador Badri Karim Kazim. [Text] [OW161124 Beijing XINHUA in English 1109 GMT 16 Jul 83]

FINAL DOCUMENT OF CSCE--Madrid, 15 July (XINHUA)--Participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe [CSCE] today reached a provisional agreement on a final document that would bring the marathon conference to an end. Malta is the only one of the 35 nations that has not approved the final document. A Maltese representative told the conference that his country was withholding approval because the document failed to include a Maltese demand for a conference on security in the Mediterranean. The final document and its annex call, among other things, for a European disarmament conference in 1984 and a human contact conference (reunion of families, visas and emigration, etc) in 1986. According to the document, the next follow-up conference on security and cooperation in Europe will be held in Vienna, Austria, in 1986. The Madrid conference made progress when Spain put forward a compromise proposal on the final document on 17 June. The conference will meet next Monday to discuss when a closing ceremony will be held by foreign ministers of the participating nations. [Text] [OW161246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1139 GMT 16 Jul 83]

CSO: 4000/198

UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

MARTIAL LAW IN POLAND--Washington, 21 July (XINHUA)--The U.S. administration said today it is studying Poland's announcement on ending its martial law and indicated Washington will maintain its sanctions against that country in the meantime. President Reagan told an impromptu news conference that he plans "to analyze and study" the new development in Poland. But he noted, "what we want to be on guard for is having a cosmetic change." Asked whether the Polish announcement will lead to a lifting of Washington's sanctions against Poland, Reagan indicated that the United States will have to consult with its European allies before any such action is taken. Later, State Department spokesman John Hughes said the U.S. is studying the practical effect of the Polish announcement, focusing on "whether the vast majority of political prisoners are being released." The U.S. "will welcome concrete progress" in the Polish situation, the spokesman said. Washington's sanctions against Poland include suspension of credits, suspension of most favored trade status and a ban on Poland's fishing right in U.S. waters. [Text] [OW221826 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 22 Jul 83]

CSO: 4000/201

NORTHEAST ASIA

OVERSEAS KOREANS MEETING ADOPTS DECLARATION

OW181138 Beijing XINHUA in English 1122 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 July (XINHUA)--Overseas Koreans are called upon to wage a movement for democracy and national unification in a declaration adopted at the Sixth Symposium of all Korean Scholars Overseas for National Unification, the newspaper NODONG SINMUN reported today.

The Symposium was held in Kyoto, Japan recently.

The "Kyoto declaration for independence, democracy and unification" listed the following five-point stand on the movement for democracy and national unification:

- The movement for democracy and national unification should be conducted under the banner of national independence against foreign forces;
- Tensions on the Korean peninsula must be eased, the peninsula should be turned into a nuclear-free, peace zone and the danger of nuclear war be removed from the peninsula;
- A lasting and durable peace will come to the Korean peninsula when the north-south division has been terminated and national unification realised;
- The movement against dictatorship and for democracy is an important task to be carried out continuously and vigorously on the road of unification and,
- The United States, the outside forces interfering with the movement for democracy and national unification in Korea, must cease all such acts of interference.

The declaration expressed the hope that Korean compatriots living abroad would conduct a brisk movement for reunion and exchange between compatriots in the north and south and bring to further maturity a climate and conditions for dialogue for unification.

The symposium was attended by over 1,000 Korean scholars from the United States, Canada and many European countries as well as Korean scholars and students in Japan.

CSO: 4000/202

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

UPPER HOUSE ELECTS NEW PRESIDENT--Tokyo, 19 July (XINHUA)--A plenary session of the Japanese House of Councilors (Upper House) last night elected Mutsuo Kimura president and Noboru Agune vice-president of the house. After the election, Kimura, member of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, and Agune, member of the Socialist Party, both quit their parties because the conventions of the Japanese diet stipulate that the president and vice-president of the house should have no party affiliation. They have replaced former President Masatoshi Tokunaga and Vice-President Chozo Akiyama whose terms of office expired till [as received] the election of the Upper House at the end of June. [Text] [OW190833 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 19 Jul 83]

U.S. TROOP PULLOUT URGED--Pyongyang, 19 July (XINHUA)--The Central Committee of the democratic front for the reunification of the fatherland and the committee for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland of Korea in a joint statement here yesterday urged South Korean political parties, social organizations and personages to hold north-south conference to discuss the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. The statement, published by the newspaper NODONG SINMIN today, said, "the situation over the last 6 months since the publication of our January 18 statement clearly proves that our proposal for a joint conference on the question of the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea is a national salvation measure for opening a new phase of national reunification." It said, "how one approaches the question of the withdrawal of U.S. troops is a touchstone showing whether one truly wants dialogue and reunification." The statement said, "when the U.S. imperialist aggression forces are withdrawn from South Korea, it will be possible for our nation to smoothly solve the question of national reunification by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo." "We will continue to make patient efforts for an early convocation of a joint conference of the political parties and social organizations in north and south," the statement said. [Text] [OW191221 Beijing XINHUA in English 1139 GMT 19 Jul 83]

RESTRICTIONS ON DPRK PEACE GROUP--Pyongyang, 23 July (XINHUA)--Pak Yong-sin vice-chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee, in a statement here yesterday accused Japan of imposing unreasonable conditions to bar its delegation from attending the world conference against A-H bombs to be held in Japan. Pak Yong-si said that the Korean National Peace Committee had been invited by the preparatory committee of the conference to send a delegation to the conference. But in order to prevent the Korean delegation from making the trip, the Japanese Foreign and Justice Ministries, demanded that the delegation should submit a pledge not to conduct any political activity and it should be composed of non-

political figures. Pak Yong-si pointed out, the unreasonable demand of the Japanese authorities is "an intolerable insult to the sovereign right of an independent state. This shows their hostility towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea." The Korean National Peace Committee condemns the Japanese authorities for violating international law and practice and it has decided not to send its delegation to the conference, he said. [Text] [OW231201 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 23 Jul 83]

DPRK DEMANDS END TO TREATY--Pyongyang, 22 July (XINHUA)--The U.S. imperialists must immediately abrogate the aggressive "mutual defence treaty" they concluded with the South Korean regime and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along all their troops and nuclear and other lethal weapons, according to KCNA. This was demanded in a communique issued by the secretariat of the committee for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) yesterday in denunciation of the adoption of a "special resolution" at the plenary meeting of the U.S. Senate on 15 July in which the United States "reaffirmed" their "defense commitments" to the South Korean regime. Noting that the "mutual defence treaty" is a criminal document which "legalized" the continued presence of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea and strengthening of the policy of aggression and war, the communique said, the adoption of the "special resolution" on the "defense treaty" are to be seen in the history of U.S. Congress clearly shows how shamelessly the U.S. imperialists try to remain in South Korea. [sentence as received] It stressed, the entire Korean people will never tolerate their scheme for the permanent occupation of South Korea. [Text] [OW222115 Beijing XINHUA in English 1427 GMT 22 Jul 83]

CSO: 4000/202

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

XINHUA COMMENTS ON SRV 'FLEXIBILITY' ON KAMPUCHEA

OW160830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 16 Jul 83

["Commentary; Hanoi's 'Flexibility' on Kampuchean Problem"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 15 July (XINHUA correspondent)--The key to a solution to the Kampuchean problem is to implement the relevant UN resolutions and the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea which call for withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea. This is a common view of the world community and a principled stand of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and other countries in the world that uphold justice.

But the Vietnamese authorities resent the world community and ASEAN because of their adherence to the UN resolutions. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has time and again alleged that Hanoi has already showed "flexibility" on the solution of the Kampuchean crisis. But facts prove that the Vietnamese authorities have always taken an obstinate stand without any "flexibility" toward the UN resolutions. In these days, the Vietnamese authorities stated that they are prepared to keep their troops in Kampuchea for 5, 10 or 20 years and even "Until hell freezes over" if necessary. It means that Vietnam would perpetuate its military occupation of Kampuchea and at the same time it wants the world community to show "flexibility" by stepping back from the principled stand based on the UN resolutions, that is, to accept Vietnam's "partial troop withdrawal" instead of insisting on its total pull-out, and accept its offer of conditional withdrawal instead of demanding its unconditional withdrawal.

The Vietnamese authorities have in the past few years made several "partial troop withdrawal" announcements. However, facts have shown that every time it announced a "partial troop withdrawal," Hanoi merely pulled out some invalid or those unreliable troops, and then send [as received] in more reinforcements. That is why Vietnam today still has a huge aggression army in Kampuchea.

It is obvious that if one accepts Vietnam's "partial troop withdrawal," it is tantamount to accepting its indefinite military occupation of Kampuchea.

Moreover, Vietnam has set various preconditions for its troop withdrawal. Vietnam alleged that it would not pull out its troops from Kampuchea without the removal of the "China threat." The so-called "China threat" is absolutely non-existent. There is not a single Chinese soldier in Kampuchea; China has no

military bases of any kind in Indochina; China has supported the Kampuchean patriotic forces, together with the ASEAN states, in their resistance against Vietnam's aggression and its expansion in Indochina and the Southeast Asian region with the backing of the Soviet Union. The attempt to substitute the realistic threat posed by Vietnam in the Southeast Asian region with the non-existent "China threat" is one of Hanoi's schemes to divert the attention of the people and sow discords between China and ASEAN.

Second, Vietnam will not withdraw unilaterally. As all know, at present, apart from Vietnam that has 200,000 troops in Kampuchea, no other countries have any troops there. Therefore, it is natural that only Vietnam should withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. It is ridiculous for Vietnam to refuse to pull out its troops but to demand a troop withdrawal by other countries which have no troops in Kampuchea.

Third, (the security of all Indochinese countries) must be guaranteed first, and then the troops will be withdrawn. The security and stability of the Indochinese region was undermined entirely by the Vietnamese authorities who have committed aggression in Kampuchea and given access to Soviet military forces into the region. In order to find a solution to the security problem of the region, first of all, the Vietnamese authorities should pull out all their troops from Kampuchea and put an end to their aggression and military occupation of Kampuchea. After that, under the guarantee of the international community, Kampuchea becomes a peaceful, neutral and non-aligned country. The Vietnamese precondition is actually an attempt to demand that the international community stop its support to the Kampuchean patriotic resistance force, guarantee the security of the Heng Samrin regime and accept the fait accompli of the Vietnamese occupation.

Flexibility is needed in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, but it must not mean the abandoning of principles. The flexibility at the expense of principles is only in the interest of the Vietnamese aggression and expansion, and detrimental to the national interest of Kampuchea and to the peace and stability of Southeast Asia, Asian [as received] and the Pacific region and the world.

CSO: 4000/202

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

VODK ON DK RECRUITS FROM SRV-CONTROLLED AREAS

OW190745 Beijing XINHUA in English 0239 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 19 July (XINHUA)--Twelve people, who ran away from the Vietnam-controlled area to the democratic Kampuchean area have recently issued an appeal through Radio Democratic Kampuchea, calling on their compatriots in the Vietnam-controlled areas to shake off Vietnamese control by all means and join the Democratic Kampuchean Army.

Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today that the 12 were once imprisoned by Vietnamese troops in Koh Angdeth, Ta Keo Province. On 9 May, they killed three Vietnamese guards and ran away to Democratic Kampuchean Army.

Between 14 and 28 June, 82 people, including 27 youths, from Chaoam Prey and Cham Karleu counties of Kompong Cham Province, Mong County of Battambang Province and Santok County of Kompong Thom Province under the Vietnamese control ran away to join the Democratic Kampuchean Army, because they were either discontented with the Vietnamese military rule or escaping Vietnamese conscription.

Another Radio Democratic Kampuchea report said that puppet troops stationed at O Dong market of Kompong Speu Province were angry at Vietnamese killing of their fellow countrymen, and killed four Vietnamese captains and fled their camps on 5 July.

On 29 June, a group of puppet troops in Bat Deng town of O Dong County threw grenades at Vietnamese troops, killing five of them.

On 5 July, ten puppet troops shot a Vietnamese soldier because they were furious at the Vietnamese troops persecution of innocent Kampuchean people. The ten were arrested and put into prison by the Vietnamese.

CSO: 4000/203

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BANGKOK POST ON VIETNAMIZATION IN KAMPUCHEA

OW171703 Beijing XINHUA in English 1106 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] Bangkok, 17 July (XINHUA)--More Kampucheans have come from the provinces under the Vietnamese military occupation to the areas controlled by the Kampuchean guerrilla forces because of the "Vietnamization" in Kampuchea, BANGKOK POST reported today. This is stated by Sak Sutsakhan, chairman of the general staff committee of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front led by former Premier Son Sann. He pointed out during an interview at the KPNLF headquarters in western Kampuchea a few days ago. He said that since 25 May, over 7,450 Kampucheans have come to the liberation front controlled area from the Vietnamese occupied provinces of Siem Reap, Battambang and Oddar Meanchey.

Sak Sutsakhan added that in the Vietnamese occupied areas, "Kampucheans, young men and women, from 14 to 45, are either sent to perform hard labor or have to 'volunteer' for the army. Those resisting are separated from their families. If they escape, their families are subject to retaliation."

He said one unit of the 286th division of the Heng Samrin army was recently disarmed by the Vietnamese for its contacts with resistance forces. "There is growing tension between Khmer and Vietnamese troops. The rate of defection has become higher."

As to the so-called Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, he said that more Vietnamese troops have been arriving in Kampuchea recently along route No 3 in Taheo and Koh Kong Provinces.

CSO: 4000/203

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI ARMY OFFICIAL ON SRV TROOPS IN W. KAMPUCHEA

OW211818 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Bangkok, 21 July (XINHUA)--Vietnam is sending military reinforcements to western Kampuchea to attack the resistance forces there, a senior Thai Army official said here today.

Colonel Norudon, representative of the supreme command of the Thai Armed Forces, told a press conference this morning that more Vietnamese weapons are being shipped to provinces of Battambang and Oddar Meanchey.

Meanwhile, they are making new military deployments, forcing Kampuchean civilians to repair the highway from Siemreap to Oddar Meanchey and construct defense works, he added.

Another Thai Army representative in the eastern frontier said the Vietnamese have sent new recruits to their 59th Army Division and large quantities of weapons to the 4th Division.

Colonel Manat, representative of the Thai Army stationed in Knongyai-Chanthaburi District, said Vietnamese military contingents are out frequently attacking Democratic Kampuchean troops.

He added that the military reinforcements went to provinces of Takeo, Kompong Thom, Svay Rieng, Kratie and Stung Treng, together with large numbers of Vietnamese immigrants.

These immigrants took all sorts of jobs there, drove many of the local residents away and forced the rest to learn Vietnamese. Some Kampuchean islands have already been renamed in Vietnamese, he noted.

All this is added proof that Hanoi is pursuing a policy of genocide against Kampuchea, the officer said.

CSO: 4000/203

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAILAND'S SITTHI NOTES SOVIET THREAT TO ASIA

OW220900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] London, 21 July (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawestsila said today that the Soviet Union is now posing an ever "veritable" threat to Asia with Vietnam acting as a Trojan Horse in the region.

Speaking at a private seminar on the world balance of power held at Leeds Castle, 50 kilometers southeast of London, he said that Asian security is increasingly threatened by the Soviet naval presence in the region and more than 100 SS-20 missiles deployed in the eastern part of the Soviet Union.

Referring to Vietnam, he noted, "It is tragic that Vietnam, an Asian country itself, is contributing to the increase of the Soviet threat by acting in effect as a Trojan Horse for the Soviet Union in exchange for the latter's support for its ambitions to dominate Indochina."

He held Vietnam responsible for having transformed the region once more into "a cockpit of superpower rivalry" by providing naval and air facilities to the Soviet forces on its soil as well as electronic surveillance facilities elsewhere in Indochina in exchange for massive Soviet arms and economic support for its adventure into Kampuchea.

Sitthi warned of "potentially grave consequences" to the security of all Asian countries as a result of increased Soviet military capabilities in the region for intelligence monitoring and projecting naval power.

The Thai foreign minister is now on a 3-day visit to Britain.

CSO: 4000/203

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PHILIPPINES PROJECTS 1983 ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE

OW181806 Beijing XINHUA in English 1654 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Manila, 18 July (XINHUA)--Philippine Prime Minister Cesar Virata said today his government has projected a modest economic growth rate of about two percent for the year, the PNA reported.

Speaking at a conference on world economic recovery at the Philippine International Convention Center, Virata said the country suffered a balance of payments deficit of 562 million U.S. dollars in the first half of 1983 and it is expected to reach between 600 and 700 million U.S. dollars by the year end. Its balance of payments deficit last year was 1.2 billion U.S. dollars.

He said economic recovery of the Philippines has already started and is expected to pick up next year.

"All the signs are there. The prices of commodities which are among the country's major export products have picked up in the world market," he said, mentioning specifically coconut oil, sugar, copper and wood products.

The prime minister said the economic recovery was hampered by drought which brought havoc in the agricultural sector, and the depreciation of the peso against the U.S. dollar.

Virata pointed out that the present exchange rate of the peso is the lowest since 1978 in the real value and could make Philippine products more competitive in the world market.

"We have made enough adjustments. It is the lowest exchange rate since 1978 and the present rate is about the trade weighted rate of the peso."

The Philippines projected a 4.5 percent growth rate for last year, but the real growth rate was only 2.6 percent.

CSO: 4000/203

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

USSR NAVAL ACTIVITY REPORTED AT SRV, PRK PORTS

OW180930 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Bangkok, 18 July (XINHUA)--All dock facilities in Vietnamese ports at Cam Ranh Bay and Danang have been modernized by the Soviets, indicating that the Soviet Union is preparing to build up big naval bases there, THE BANGKOK POST reported today.

In the bases at Cam Ranh Bay and Danang, according to diplomatic sources here, there are auxiliary materials, bunker oil, gasoline, lubrication, spare parts and other facilities which are used to maintain Soviet ships. The Soviets are engaged in installing electronic and radio equipment in those bases. Moscow now has two "echo" class nuclear attack submarines equipped with missiles and three "foxtrot" conventional submarines with torpedoes there, they disclosed.

Soviet submarines and naval vessels based in Vietnamese ports are now patrolling the searoutes to keep track of all shipping movements from the Beibu Gulf West of China's Hainan Island down to the South China Sea into the Indian Ocean, the report said.

Moscow has about five to 10 submarines in Cam Ranh Bay and Danang. It also has frigates, destroyers and support ships in Vietnam which "are coming in and out of Cam Ranh Bay to carry out their mission," diplomatic sources added.

As for Kampong Som, Kampuchea's only deep-water seaport, the sources noted, it has been closed for a couple of months between 1981-1982. During that period Soviet engineers were expanding the port to be used as a naval base. "If they succeed in building shore-based infrastructure in Kampong Saom," one source warned, "it will be a direct threat to Thailand and will give the Soviets a big advantage in controlling the Gulf of Thailand."

CSO: 4000/203

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

TROOPS DESERT, JOIN DK FORCES--Beijing, 17 July (XINHUA)--More than 200 Heng Samrin troops deserted in the second half of June, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea. On 26 June, 64 Heng Samrin soldiers stationed in Pailin of Battambang Province deserted and returned to their homes because they refuse to fight with Democratic Kampuchean Forces. Earlier, another 130 stationed in several places in Kompong Thom, Kom Pot and Battambang Provinces also laid down their arms and fled away in response to the call of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army. The radio also said that from 11 to 24 June, 25 Heng Samrin soldiers in Kratie, Battambang and Kompong Speu Provinces who are dissatisfied with the rule of the Vietnamese troops and refused to loot the Kampuchean citizens ran away with their arms to join the Democratic Kampuchean Forces. [Text] [OW171657 Beijing XINHUA in English 0155 GMT 17 Jul 83]

JAPAN GRANTS PHILIPPINES LOANS--Manila, 18 July (XINHUA)--Japan has agreed to extend to the Philippines two loans totalling 271 million U.S. dollars to help finance key development projects in the country. The agreements concerned were signed here today by Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo and Japanese Ambassador Yoshio Okawa. One loan is for 55.45 billion yen (equivalent to 231 million U.S. dollars) and the second for 9.6 million yen (equivalent to 40 million U.S. dollars). The first is repayable in 30 years with a grace period of 10 years at an interest rate of 3 percent. The second is repayable in 20 years with a grace period of 10 years at a 4 percent. And the disbursement period of this will be 5 years from the date of the signing of the loan agreement. The loans will finance energy and transportation projects including the geothermal project in Ilayte (stage two), extra high voltage transmission line project (stage two) and the port and material handling facilities of an integrated steel mill construction project. As a result of these two loans, Japan's total commitment of soft loans to the Philippines since 1969 has reached 1.56 billion U.S. dollars. [Text] [OW182026 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 18 Jul 83]

LAO STUDENTS SEEK ASYLUM--Bangkok, 14 July (XINHUA)--Twenty-three Lao students yesterday fled their country to Thailand for asylum, BANGKOK POST reported today. According to the report, the students said that they left their country because they resented their government. The government, in collaboration with Vietnamese military instructors, have forcibly drafted since last June about 2,000 students into military service and sent them to a training camp, they

said. Meanwhile, 54 Lao civilians crossed the Mekong River to the Bo District in Thailand's Nongkhai Province. [Text] [OW141155 Beijing XINHUA in English 1115 GMT 14 Jul 83]

VANUATUAN PRIME MINISTER TO ARRIVE--Beijing, 13 July (XINHUA)--Walter Hadye Lini, prime minister of the Republic of Vanuatu, will arrive here tomorrow for an official goodwill visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. [Text] [OW131754 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 13 Jul 83]

JULY ATTACKS ON SRV FORCES--Beijing, 15 July (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas wiped out over 200 Vietnamese soldiers in early July in three provinces, reported Radio Democratic Kampuchea. In Kaoh Kong Province, the Democratic Kampuchean forces attacked a Vietnamese stronghold at Ta Suv and another near the height 172 on 7 July, wiping out 50 enemy men and capturing a number of weapons 2 days later, they hit and took control of two strongholds in the Eastern Bank of Me Teuk River, killing 20 and wounding 25 enemies, destroying 22 pieces of weapons and seizing another nine. In their ambushes in Sisophon District of Batoambang Province on 5 and 7 July, the Democratic Kampuchean forces killed over 60 enemies, wounded over 80 and seized some military materials. On 3 July, the Democratic Kampuchean forces wiped out over 30 Vietnamese soldiers after capturing two Vietnamese strongholds in Chikrieng District of Siemreab Province. [Text] [OW150250 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 15 Jul 83]

'INDOCHINA-ASEAN DIALOGUE' REJECTED--Bangkok, 24 July (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said here today that no Kampuchean problem could be settled through an "Indochina-ASEAN dialogue." Sitthi made his remarks at the Bangkok airport upon his return from his tour of Belgium, Denmark and Britain. Commenting on the recent offer of the "Indochinese foreign ministers' meeting" for talks between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations on one side and Vietnam and Laos on the other side, Sitthi said that such talks could not solve the Kampuchean problem because it is an international problem in which many countries are involved. Sitthi insisted that Vietnam must pull out all its forces from Kampuchea. On his West European tour, Sitthi said that he had talks with the foreign ministers and other leaders of Belgium, Denmark and Britain on ways to strengthen mutual relations as well as the Kampuchean problem. He said that the three countries pledged to continue their support for the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea and the ASEAN stand on the Kampuchean problem. [Text] [OW241128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1107 GMT 24 Jul 83]

IMPROVED DEFENSE CALLED FOR--Manila, 23 July (XINHUA)--Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos today stressed the Philippine's national independence in times of emergency and called for continued improvement of its defense capability. Speaking here at a celebration of the 85th anniversary of the Philippine Navy, Marcos said the Philippines shall not depend upon his allies, upon the letters of treaties, or upon the words of his friends. "We shall depend upon our own resources and courage," he noted. He pointed out that as an archipelago country, the Philippines must provide for a naval and maritime capability sufficient to protect itself because "we cannot depend on anybody else but on our own." Only a strong nation can be assured of peace for neutrality, he added. [Text] [OW232016 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 23 Jul 83]

IPU GENERAL ASSEMBLY--Hong Kong, 23 July (XINHUA)--Indonesia has agreed to host the next general assembly of the International Parliamentary Union (IPU) in October, 1984, on condition that Israel should not be invited. Amir Mahud, speaker of the Indonesian house of representatives and the Indonesian people's congress, told reporters in Jakarta yesterday that Israel's presence at the assembly would harm Indonesia's diplomatic relations with the Arab states." We do not want to jeopardize our good relations with friendly countries," he added. Indonesia has no diplomatic ties with Israel. [Text] [OW230853 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 23 Jul 83]

INDOCHINESE MINISTERS' MEETING--Bangkok, 22 July (XINHUA)--National Security Council Secretary General Prasong Sunsiri today described the recent "Indochinese foreign ministers' meeting" as a conference "repeating hackneyed tunes." He noted that the Kampuchean problem must be settled in conformity with the relevant UN resolutions and in light of the occupation of Kampuchea by 20 Vietnamese divisions. Referring to the reports about the deposal of Heng Samrin by Vietnam, Prasong said that it is not important whether the reports are true or not because it is Vietnam that exercises control over Kampuchea and Heng Samrin is merely a running dog. Meanwhile, a Foreign Ministry spokesman denounced as "playing the same old tune" the demand of the "Indochinese foreign ministers' meeting" for holding regional negotiations with the ASEAN on the Kampuchean issue. He stressed that the Thai Government has never intended to establish ties with the Heng Samrin regime because Heng is only a puppet of Vietnam in Phnom Penh. [Text] [OW221919 Beijing XINHUA in English 1858 GMT 22 Jul 83]

VIETNAMESE TORTURE KAMPUCHEANS--Bangkok, 22 July (XINHUA)--Vietnamese occupation troops used clubs, burning cigarettes and boiling water in recent crackdown on patriotic Kampuchean civilians in Batdambang, Siemreab and Otdar Meanchey Provinces. A report of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) available here today quoted Kampuchean refugees who had been subjected to persecution. They said that early last month, Vietnamese troops took 17 villagers including a village head to interrogation under armed guard. The villagers were clubbed because they had denied contacts with resistance forces. Beaten into unconsciousness, they were revived by burning cigarettes applied to their skin. On 15 June, the report said, 40 villagers were taken to an interrogation room. After beating and questioning, the Vietnamese killed five of them by pouring water over them. The other villagers were taken out and shot. [Text] [OW221028 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 22 Jul 83]

VODK COMMENTS ON INDOCHINESE CONFERENCE--Beijing, 22 July (XINHUA)--The Vietnam-manipulated "meeting of three Indochinese countries" has proved nothing but Hanoi's stubborn stand to resist the UN resolutions calling for withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea, said Radio Democratic Kampuchea in a commentary today. The commentary said that the Kampuchean problem caused by Vietnamese invasion has given rise to high tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the southeast Asian region. The Vietnamese trick to use the "foreign ministers' meeting" to divert public attention from its occupation of Kampuchea will deceive no one. The Vietnamese authorities has also put forward proposals of this or that kind in a vain attempt to legalize their aggression against Kampuchea, the commentary added. [Text] [OW220958 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 22 Jul 83]

BAN ON FRENCH WARSHIPS ASKED--Wellington, 20 July (XINHUA)--The Fourth Nuclear-Free and Independent Pacific Conference has called on governments of Pacific countries to ban French warships from their ports and territorial waters. The 10-day conference, which ended in Port Vila, capital of Vanuatu (formerly New Hebrides) yesterday, also demanded that France immediately cease and unconditionally abandon its nuclear tests in Polynesia. One hundred and forty-six delegates from 33 Pacific and European countries attended the conference. A declaration of the conference said the conference recognized the right of self-determination of the minority nationalities in the Pacific region. [Text]
[OW200342 Beijing XINHUA in English 0246 GMT 20 Jul 83]

CSO: 4000/203

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPC CIRCULAR CALLS FOR STRENGTHENING EDUCATION IN PATRIOTISM

OW160206 Beijing XINHUA in English 0153 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 16 July (XINHUA)--All Beijing papers today carry the full text of an important document issued by the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee on strengthening education in patriotism.

Drafted by the Propaganda Department and the research center of the secretariat of the party Central Committee, the document points out that constant education in patriotism is an important task in developing socialist culture and ethics centered on communist ideology, as well as a basic item in ideological and political work.

The document says that the three major tasks outlined by Deng Xiaoping for the people of China--stepping up socialist modernization, striving for China's reunification and particularly for the return of Taiwan to the motherland, and opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace--constitute the main contents of patriotism for the Chinese people in the present historical period. These major tasks are solemn and lofty missions for every Chinese patriot.

The document calls for giving wide publicity to the following: China's construction achievements; exemplary deeds of heroes and outstanding collectives; successful experience in construction; sites of scenic beauty and historical interest; important historical events and figures; outstanding writers and artists and their works; outstanding scientists and their contributions; cultural relics; historic contributions by people of all nationalities in China; and Chinese patriots residing abroad and noted patriots of other countries.

CSO: 4000/199

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ANNIVERSARY OF FOREIGN LITERATURE MAGAZINE MARKED

OW081536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1308 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 8 July (XINHUA correspondent Zhou Zongxin)--Mei Yi, secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences today emphasized a correct orientation in introducing foreign literature to Chinese readers.

He was addressing a tea party here marking the 30th anniversary of the magazine WORLD LITERATURE.

He called for making analytical researches in the various literary trends and on the basis of these studies introducing what is good and useful to the Chinese.

Students of foreign literature should stand at the forefront of building the socialist spiritual civilization, he added.

Mei Yi called on the magazine staff to pay special attention to the literature of the Third World countries. Not only should they introduce these literature to the Chinese people, but other parts of the world as well.

The bi-monthly WORLD LITERATURE, formerly called I WEN, which started publication in July, 1953, is published in Chinese and is also the first periodical introducing foreign literature in China after the founding of new China in 1949. At present, China publishes more than 20 kinds of foreign literature periodicals.

In the past 30 years, the editorial department has published 168 issues and introduced works and commentaries from over 100 countries and regions.

The magazine has also made serious comments in the spirit of seeking truth from facts. Of such schools of thought prevalent in literature in the West as existentialism, l'absurde, black humor and magic realism. [Sentence as received]

The periodical now has a circulation of 70,000 copies.

More than 200 people attended the tea party, including He Jingzhi, deputy head of the propaganda department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Zhou Yang and Xia Yan, chairman and vice-chairman of the Chinese Federation of Literary and Art Circles; Ding Ling and Ai Qing, vice-chairmen of the Chinese Writers Association; and Feng Zhi, honorary director of Foreign Literature Institute.

A congratulatory letter written by Ba Jin, chairman of the Chinese Writers Association in Shanghai was read at the party.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEW COURSE ADDED IN UNIVERSITIES OF SCIENCE

OW221217 Beijing XINHUA in English 1130 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 22 July (XINHUA)--Chinese universities of science and engineering will add a course on scientific and technical writing for the country's would-be scientists, engineers, doctors and agronomists.

A national class to train university teachers of scientific and technical writing opened here today, sponsored by the China Institute of Popular Science Writing.

Addressing the opening ceremony, Huang Lu, member of the Secretariat of the China Association for Science and Technology, demanded that undergraduates and post-graduates of science and engineering universities have both professional knowledge and ability in writing. The graduates should be able to write scientific and technical articles, and documents for scientific exchanges and popularization, Lu said.

He noted that many students are now weak in writing, and warned that they will certainly not be well qualified for their tasks after graduation.

Nearly 200 teachers from 150 universities and colleges including Qinghua University, the China University of Science and Technology and other leading universities of science and engineering, are participating in the class. Lectures on how to write scientific and technical papers, suggestions, digests, survey reports, experimental reports, economic and technological contracts and popular science articles will be presented.

At present, 14 of China's more than 400 universities of science and engineering have initiated writing courses. They include the China University of Science Technology, the Xian Jiaotong University, the Shanghai University of Science and Technology.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LITERATURE, ART SHOULD REFLECT PRC LIFE

HK230324 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 29, 18 Jul 83 p 4

["Notes From the Editors" Column by literary editor Xin Xiangrong: "An Unhealthy Tendency in Art and Literature"]

[Text] Writers, artists and the public are critical of an emerging tendency to commercialize literature and art. The art and literature departments are taking measures to check this tendency.

"Commercialization" specifically refers to the works or performances that appeal to vulgar or socially harmful tastes for the sake of monetary or other material profits in disregard of social effects. The influence of such works is palpably negative, particularly upon the youth. Unchecked, this tendency could undermine socialist spiritual civilization campaign and the modernization drive.

In socialist society, commodities cannot yet be abolished. In fact commodity production and exchange will continue to develop over a fairly long historical period. Their fundamental aim is to meet the needs of people's material and cultural lives. This is essentially different from commodity production under capitalist private ownership, which seeks profits only.

Socialist cultural and literary products are circulated in the form of commodities, but are different from ordinary commodities. Their purpose is to encourage and reinforce socialist morality, to offer incentives for people to forge ahead and to bring up people with communist ideas. The decadent concept of "everything for money" should not be allowed to infiltrate our literature and art.

Fundamentally, commercialized literature and art arise because some writers and artists seek personal gains, and have deviated from the orientation that their works should serve the people and socialism. They forget that in New China their duty is to accelerate the construction of socialist spiritual civilization by educating the people in the spirit of patriotism, collectivism, socialism and communism. They lose sight of their responsibility to steer people away from vulgar and backward sentiments.

Some people worry that criticism of commercialization may affect the implementation of "two hundreds" policy (letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend). I think such worries are superfluous. As I have written in other articles in this column, this policy encourages free discussion of diverse views. When works that express wrong tendencies or errors emerge, they can be corrected through criticism and self-criticism, and be guided along a correct path. This policy will encourage the flourishing of literature and art.

It is a common practice for the news media to express diverse views on fiction and films. BEIJING REVIEW readers may remember that we covered both the criticisms of Bai Hua's screenplay *Unrequited Love* and his later creative works. These criticisms were not censorship of the writer himself. In fact the criticisms have helped him to write more and better works since then. His new historical play, *The Story of King Goujian* recently staged in Beijing, has been widely acclaimed. This is only one example.

Other people worry that when literary and art works emphasize the principles of patriotism, collectivism, socialism and communism, they will be reduced to formulas and generalities. I think there are no inevitable links between the former and the latter. A work that is characterized by formulas and generalities signifies its departure from life and violation of the laws of art.

While arming themselves with patriotism, collectivism, socialism and communism, artists and writers should actively participate in the real life of the masses. Their works should reflect, in various forms and styles, the great struggles of the millions who are involved in modernization and the new people and events reflecting communist ideas. Only when artists and writers are familiar with life and have sound practical experiences can they create good works.

CSO: 4000/199

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHINA TO FURTHER DEVELOP KINDERGARTEN EDUCATION

OW211421 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 21 July (XINHUA)--China will make efforts to have all 6-year-olds receive 1 year of kindergarten education before going to primary school at seven, said He Dongchang, education minister, at the current national conference on general education in Beijing.

After accomplishing that, he said, the ministry will work on expanding kindergarten education gradually to include all kindergarten-age children from three upward.

In an interview with XINHUA, Tao Duanyu, director of the ministry's department of primary education, said that this decision fully conforms to the parents' desire to start their children's education early. Her department oversees primary schools, kindergartens and blind and deaf-mute schools.

"Not only urban residents are asking for better kindergarten education besides good food and lodging," she said, "peasants are also changing their habit of bringing up kids themselves to sending them to kindergartens."

This was what the veteran educator found when she made an investigation tour to some urban and rural areas last year.

China now has 130,000 kindergartens with 11.13 million children, 79.2 percent of whom are in rural towns and villages. Many more children go to neighborhood-run temporary kindergartens and seasonal rural preschool classes.

Kindergartens are run by educational departments, enterprises, government organizations, schools, army units, urban neighborhood communities and rural people's communes and production brigades.

Tao Duanyu said many parents prefer those run by educational departments like the one in the fifth Dongsí lane in downtown Beijing.

When that kindergarten wanted to take in 10 children not long ago 200 applications were filed, though there are several other kindergartens nearby with far better facilities.

Set up 25 years ago in a once private courtyard, the kindergarten has only one old harmonium for its 140 children.

Yet, the kindergarten's superiority, the correspondent was told, lies in its 13 teachers, most of whom are graduates of preschool education teachers' schools.

The children are taught language, simple arithmetic, common knowledge, singing, drawing, handwork, sports and games, all in accordance with the uniform teaching plan of the Education Ministry.

The children spend only 10 minutes to an hour each day on class and play during the rest of the time. According to the teachers "children are children and should not be over tired."

Tao Duanyu pointed out that teachers are the key to develop preschool education. In 1982 China had a total of 420,000 kindergarten teachers with 40 percent with a senior secondary or college education and 41 percent, junior-high school graduates. Only 10 percent of the total have received systematic professional training.

Notable changes have taken place in the rural preschool teachers, she said. In rural kindergartens most of the illiterate grannies who only took care of children without educating them have been replaced by educated young women under the age of 35.

China now has 33 preschool education teachers' schools with another 200 and more preschool education classes in other teachers' schools. Many of them have been reopened or set up in the past few years, Tao Duanyu said.

On-the-job training, she added, are also available for those kindergarten teachers without professional education.

In order to improve preschool education nationwide, Tao Duanyu said, the Ministry of Education has set up a children's teaching instrument center in Beijing.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPC ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT HOLDS MEETING

OW211420 Beijing XINHUA in English 1326 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 21 July (XINHUA)--Large numbers of younger and better educated cadres are to be selected during the first half of next year as candidates for leadership positions at ministerial and provincial levels, according to a national conference on organization.

This is part of the efforts to build the third echelon of the country's leadership, a report to the conference said. The conference was called by the organization department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

In a speech last month, General Secretary Hu Yaobang said the third echelon should include people under 55 or even around 40 who have high political and professional standards. The first echelon consists of veterans within the Communist Party who enjoy high prestige and the second one of those now holding top positions in party and state organs.

China now has 21 million cadres, including both party and government leaders and office workers, and 450,000 of them work at county or higher levels, the report said.

The meeting urged departments at all levels to speed up the training of cadres who are younger, better-educated and higher in political and professional levels.

Since 1979, party and government departments all over the country have trained more than 3.7 million cadres and promoted a large number of intellectuals to leadership positions. In addition, more than four million people from all walks of life have joined the Chinese Communist Party.

General Secretary Hu Yaobang made an important speech at a meeting with leaders of provincial party organization departments who were attending the national conference.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LIU SHI SAYS CHINA BOOSTS WORKERS' EDUCATION

OW211415 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 21 July (XINHUA)--Chinese workers are launching a nationwide drive to learn politics, general knowledge, science and management to modernize the country, according to Liu Shi, member of the secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

He was addressing a national conference on workers' education by trade unions now in session here.

Last year, he said, leading officials in state-owned industrial and transport enterprises received training, and will go through vocational training in the coming years. "General knowledge and technical retraining among workers, the former in particular, is now in full swing throughout China," he added.

In 1982, more than 17 million workers--one sixth of China's total number of workers and staff--were in schools, 30 percent more than in 1981, Liu Shi said. Even more workers are pursuing self-taught studies in their spare time.

He said: "The 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party stressed that the success of China's modernization program depends on progress in science and technology, for which education is the foundation."

He said that the National Workers Education Committee plans to build up in China by 1990 a contingent of cadres who will be able to meet the needs of the modernization drive and master modern science, technology and managerial expertise. A contingent composed mainly of skilled workers with good education will be built through on-the-job training program and the recruitment of graduates from colleges and secondary technical schools.

Through vocational training, Liu Shi said, most cadres should be able to raise themselves to at least secondary technical school levels during 1983-90. Intermediate level technical training should be given to workers, on the basis of general knowledge and technical retraining, he added.

"Over the past 2 years," Liu Shi said, "many industrial departments and large and medium-sized enterprises have set up workers' organizations and included workers' education in streamlining enterprises." As a result, teaching facilities and quality were improved.

"Trade unions at all levels have set up various workers' schools," he said. Provincial and municipal trade union federations now run 66 workers' sparetime universities, with an enrollment of 51,000 people. There are also 1,440 workers' sparetime schools run by local trade unions. Nearly 3.3 million workers are attending the universities and schools, he said.

Liu Shi urged all trade unions to sponsor general, political, technical and vocational lectures, along with short-term training courses for workers and courses for veteran and self-taught workers.

He said: "Workers' universities should offer new major courses to train technicians for light industry and commerce." Local trade unions should set up more secondary technical schools for workers, because many enterprises are short of technicians with intermediate level education, and many medium-sized and small enterprises are unable to train them, Liu Shi said.

CSO: 4000/199

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO REVIEWS LAWBREAKERS' RIGHT TO VOTE

HK230300 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jul 83 p 4

[Article by Zhou Daoluan [0719 6670 7762] and Zhang Sihan [1728 3128 3352]:
"Questions and Answers on Whether Lawbreakers Have the Right To Vote"]

[Text] Question: What regulations has the NPC Standing Committee made on lawbreakers' right to vote?

Answer: The right to vote is a basic political right of citizens. It is also an important indication that the people exercise the right to administer state power. Our new constitution stipulates that all citizens of the PRC who have reached the age of 18 have the right to vote and stand for election, except for those persons deprived of political rights according to law. In order to carry out conscientiously the new constitution and to facilitate the implementation of the "electoral law for the NPC and the local people's congresses at all levels of the PRC," the NPC Standing Committee adopted on 5 March 1983 "several regulations on the direct election of deputies to people's congress at and below the county level" (hereafter called "several regulations"). This regulation has made different stipulations on the question of whether or not lawbreakers can exercise the right to vote in light of their different conditions: 1) Those who are sentenced to a set term of imprisonment, detention, or put under public surveillance but who were not simultaneously deprived of political rights, as well as those who are receiving reeducation through labor or are currently being detained as punishment, can exercise their right to vote. 2) Those who are in custody and are being investigated, indicted, and tried but whose right to vote has not been suspended by a decision of a people's procuratorate or a people's court and those who are out on bail and awaiting trial or who are living under surveillance are permitted to exercise their right to vote. 3) Individuals who are in custody and are being investigated, indicted, and tried in counterrevolutionary cases or other serious criminal cases have their right to vote suspended during the period of their detention by a decision of a people's procuratorate or a people's court.

Question: What is meant by deprivation of political rights? Which people are liable for deprivation of political rights?

Answer: Deprivation of political rights refers to the deprivation of the rights of lawbreakers to take part in state administration and political activities in

accordance with the law. According to article 50 of China's criminal law, deprivation of political rights primarily refers to the deprivation of the right to vote and stand for election; at the same time, it also means the deprivation of freedom of speech, press, assembly, association, procession, and demonstration, as stipulated in the constitution, as well as the right to hold a position in state organs and to hold a leading position in any enterprises, business unit, or people's organization.

Following a fundamental change in China's domestic class situation and the gradual perfection of the socialist legal system, the targets and scope of deprivation of political rights have also changed. According to the stipulation of the criminal law, counterrevolutionaries should be additionally deprived of political rights; criminals sentenced to death and to life imprisonment will also be deprived of their political rights; [word indistinct] other criminals who seriously disrupt social order may also be additionally deprived of their political rights. According to the relevant stipulations of the criminal law and the specific circumstances of the case, criminals sentenced to surveillance may or may not be additionally deprived of political rights in the period of surveillance, thus changing the previous stipulation that those who are under public surveillance will surely be deprived of political rights. Moreover, the criminal law also stipulates that individuals who commit the crimes of seriously jeopardizing social order, such as applying methods of violence and threats to obstruct state functionaries in performing their duty according to law, gathering a mob to disrupt public order and communications, and passing themselves off as state functionaries to carry out swindling and bluffing activities, as well as state functionaries who take advantage of their political rights to reveal state secrets and bending the law for their own benefit, may be deprived of their political rights only. The period of additional and exclusive deprivation of political rights, with the exception of those sentenced to death and to life imprisonment, will not be less than 1 year and not more than 5 years. The sentence of additional deprivation of political rights will be calculated from the date of imprisonment or from the date detention is served or the date of parole. Deprivation of political rights of course applies to the period in which the principal sentence is served, that is to say, it is also necessary to deprive political rights when a sentence is served. If those sentenced to surveillance are additionally deprived of political rights, the period of their deprivation of political rights will be the equivalent to the period of surveillance and the two will be carried out simultaneously. Those sentenced to deprivation of political rights only will naturally not enjoy political rights in the period of their deprivation of political rights.

Question: Since criminals have violated the law, why is it necessary to grant them the right to vote?

Answer: This question involves the legal status of criminals. For a long time in the past, under the influence of "leftist" ideology, people were prone to regard all individuals who had violated the law, been sentenced to imprisonment, and had received disciplinary sanction for ordinary unlawful practices as those without political rights. This view has reflected people's lack of understanding about our legal system and the legal status of criminals. Legally speaking, although a criminal is sentenced to a set term of imprisonment, detention, or put under public surveillance, so long as he has reached the legal age and has

not been deprived of political rights, he enjoys the right to vote as a citizen. This is because our constitution has stipulated in clear-cut terms: "All citizens of the PRC are equal before the law," and "every citizen enjoys the rights prescribed by the constitution and the law." Therefore, the lawful rights of every citizen should likewise be protected by the law. Under no circumstances should we willfully encroach upon or deprive the lawful rights of a citizen, including his right to vote, because he has committed a crime. Naturally, although some criminals have not been deprived of their political rights and can exercise the right to vote, their freedom of assembly, association, procession, and demonstration will also be restricted because their personal freedom has been restricted. This is not entirely the same as other law-abiding citizens. Those who have been sentenced to administrative detention as punishment or to reeducation through labor because of a violation of the administrative rules and regulations naturally enjoy the right to vote and other lawful rights according to law. The "several regulations" is precisely a manifestation of the strict implementation of the new constitution and persistence in acting according to law.

Question: Why is it that a number of offenders who are in custody but have not been convicted can "have their right to vote suspended"? Is "suspension" the same as "deprivation"?

Answer: It is stipulated in the "several regulations" that a number of offenders who are in custody and are being tried may have their right to vote "suspended" by a decision of a people's procuratorate or a people's court. This is because these are counterrevolutionary cases or other serious criminal cases. According to the stipulations of the criminal law, these two kinds of individuals "should," or "if necessary," be deprived of their right to vote. However, because the cases are still being investigated, indicted, and tried, and because the lawsuits have not ended, there is no legal basis to deprive the criminals of their right to vote without being convicted. Does the act of a suspect finally constitute a crime? What crime has he committed? What penalty should be meted out? Is it necessary to deprive his right to vote? These questions should be based on the court decision of a people's court. Therefore, it is both serious and careful on the part of the "several regulations" to stipulate the "suspension" of their right to vote. It should be made clear that "suspension" is a temporary measure adopted toward the above-mentioned suspects who have not been convicted. We should not take "suspension" as "deprivation." They are two questions of a different nature. The former presupposes enjoyment of political rights and, during the "suspension" period, political rights have been preserved and not deprived; the latter refers to the deprivation of the right to vote in the period of deprivation of political rights. The meanings of "suspension" and "deprivation" are different, and their legal consequences are also different. For example, it is stipulated in the "organic law for the people's courts of the PRC" that a person deprived of political rights cannot be elected president of a people's court or appointed as vice president, presiding judge, deputy presiding judge, or judge; nor can he be elected a people's assessor. Therefore, it is entirely necessary to the perfection of the socialist legal system and the protection of citizens' lawful rights to make a correct distinction between them.

Question: How can we ensure that lawbreakers exercise the right to vote according to law?

Answer: Some people hold that since a criminal practically cannot exercise his political rights due to the lack of personal freedom when serving a sentence, there is no practical significance in determining whether or not he has the right to vote. This is a one-sided view. The right to vote is a sacred political right of citizens. The deprivation of personal freedom a criminal who is serving a sentence does not mean that his political rights have automatically been deprived. True, it is more difficult for a criminal who has lost personal freedom to exercise his right to vote than ordinary citizens do. However, so long as we make appropriate arrangements for them, the problem can be solved. The "several regulations" adopted some feasible measures in accordance with the different conditions of the lawbreakers in order to ensure that they can exercise the right to vote. The form in which these personnel take part in voting is to be jointly decided by the election committee and the institution that carries out the imprisonment, detention, or reeducation through labor. They generally include: 1) Those who are in custody or in a labor-through-reform place may cast their votes in mobile ballot boxes installed by the election committee or entrust relatives who have the right to vote or other voters to cast votes on their behalf; 2) those who are sentenced to detention, detained as punishment, or receive reeducation through labor may also vote by returning to their original electoral ward on election day.

CS0: 4005/1008

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING URGES BUILDING THIRD ECHELON OF CADRES

OW250405 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Station commentary: "It Is of Tremendous Strategic Significance To Build a Third Echelon"]

[Text] The party Central Committee recently announced that, to ensure sustained peace and order in our country and maintain the continuity and succession of the party's line and policies, it is imperative to begin building a third echelon right now, in other words, it is imperative to select and promote to leading bodies at all levels a large number of fine middle-aged and young cadres who have both ability and political integrity, are in their prime of life, possess a comparatively higher level of general and professional knowledge and are able to create a new situation. In this way, we can ensure the smooth succession of new cadres from old ones and the ready availability of successors to the great cause of socialism.

Immediately after the 3d Plenum of the party's 11th Central Committee, the party Central Committee clearly and specifically announced the implementation of the policy of making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average, better educated and professionally more competent. After several years of hard work, the structure of a number of leading bodies has markedly improved. However, we must soberly note that the age gap between the first and second echelons in leading bodies is not big enough, that many comrades in the second echelon are no more young, and that the ratio of young cadres in leading bodies is very small. Under these circumstances, a few years from now we will again face the problem of aging cadres like before the restructuring campaign unless we immediately and firmly grasp the building of a third echelon. Therefore, in our present cadre work it is a very urgent task of strategical significance to successfully build a third echelon.

However, many people lack sufficient understanding of this urgency and importance. Some comrades believe in and advocate natural succession. This is very harmful. Some comrades are also worried that building a third echelon may hamper the building of the second echelon. In fact, to build second and third echelons at the same time does not present a conflict. It can be done. If we begin building a third echelon after we complete the building of the second echelon, we will be seriously holding things up.

To firmly grasp the building of a third echelon, it is natural to continue to reform the cadre system. In terms of practical work, leading cadres, in particular leading cadres in organization work, must first of all emancipate their minds, broaden their vision and boldly select and promote talented people of around 50 years of age, and in particular those of around 40 years old. Some comrades say that it is rather easy to select and promote people of around 50 years of age, and that it is rather difficult to scout for those of around 40 years of age. This view is quite partial and untrue to fact. In fact, we can find a large number of talented people among cadres of around 40 years of age. Talented people will emerge if only we discard the "left" ideas buried in our minds and other old and obsolete ideas that used to hinder us in selecting and promoting younger cadres.

To build a third echelon, it is necessary to train, bring up and boldly appoint young cadres and to let them have the opportunity to study and train before they are selected and promoted. It is a major task of strategical significance to assist young comrades in assuming leading posts. Many veteran comrades have come to realize the importance of this matter and have created some fine experience in selecting and promoting young cadres. However, a small number of old cadres just do not feel at ease with newly promoted young cadres and do not give the younger cadres a free hand in doing their work. As a result, newly promoted cadres do not dare to boldly execute their duties. This does not help in speeding up their growth.

Building a third echelon is one of the fundamental tasks in our cadre work. All party committees must include this task in their major agenda, acquire a unanimous understanding, sharpen their sense of responsibility and awareness of urgency, stick to the party spirit and the party's policies, overcome all kinds of resistance and interference, and effectively build a third echelon while managing well the execution of this task, conducting periodic inspection and providing supervision.

CSO: 4005/1008

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES ARTICLE ON TASKS FOR MARXISM

HK261026 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jul 83, p 5

[Article by Ru Xin: "New Tasks Facing Marxist Philosophy"--"Originally published in the SHANGHAI SHEHUI KEXUE and slightly abridged by the author here; subtitles are added by editor"]

[Text] Marx died 100 years ago. In those 100 years, Marxist philosophy has won historic victories. There is still no other philosophical doctrine which compares with Marxist philosophy in the enormous global influence that it has had on changes in human society. The historical position of Marxist philosophy is not only publically recognized in socialist countries, but even philosophers in capitalist countries are unable to deny it. Regardless of whether it is praise or opposition, no one can ignore Marxist philosophy and no one can ignore discussions of Marxist thinking, thus illustrating the fact that Marxist philosophy has now become a decisive spiritual force throughout the world.

The Development and Progress of Marxism Through the Various Challenges It Has Experienced

Some people today say that Marxism is facing a serious challenge and others say that a "crisis" has taken place in Marxism. It is very natural and expected that these words are uttered by enemies of Marxism. Ever since the birth of Marxism, various assortments of bourgeois philosophical factions have challenged Marxism every day, and this is going to continue. Naturally, we should handle these bourgeois philosophers' challenges seriously and we should provide suitable replies and counterattacks. This struggle will continue until the death of the capitalist system. It is not the first time that there has been a clamour about a crisis. Judging from the historical development of Marxism, there will be more than one occurrence of such a so-called "crisis." We could say that Marxism has undergone several such "crises" and not only have these "crises" not weakened it, but, as a result, Marxism has grown more and more mature, with its influence ever increasing. It is the capitalist philosophers who are falling into a real crisis. The most outstanding impressions of those who have lived in Western society are, on the one hand, of material wealth and, on the other, of a spiritual vacuum. The entire society lacks a moving spiritual force which is able to unite all forces and rouse people to action. This is an extremely serious crisis. Some of the intelligent and gifted among the capitalist classes even feel that this ideological crisis is even more serious than the present economic crisis which the capitalist world is not

experiencing because they imply no hope of [word indistinct] off [word indistinct]. The year before last, the chairman of the famous "Club of Rome," Bei Gie-yi [6296 0434 0122] wrote a book entitled "The Future 100 Pages," which reflected the sense of crisis faced by the capitalist classes. The author believes that there is a "syndrome of decline" in the present world troubles and that the fundamental problem is "the lack of a moral and political guiding force." A famous American professor of philosophy once said to me that America has failed in many areas but that the greatest failure in America was philosophical education and overall education. He said that those engaged in doing any philosophy in the United States are, in fact, all technological experts. [Sentence as received] Of these people, there are none who know how to behave or how people should behave. The entire capitalist society has lost an ideology for encouraging people to progress, and this serious spiritual crisis has spread throughout the Western world and is most evident in the United States. All the fearful signs of weakness and degeneration, far in excess of those during the decline of the Roman Empire of which Marx spoke, can now be seen in the present Western world, and the capitalist class philosophers, like the Roman philosophers in their time, are at a loss at what to do in the face of this crisis. The very best that they can do in the situation is to try to seek consolation and extrication within their own subjective worlds and thus avoid the reality of the pessimistic outlook for the future.

It is worth noting that even in the wake of this situation within the capitalist countries, Marxism has always remained a strong influence. Although it has suffered all kinds of attacks and misrepresentations, it has still developed in a circuitous way. The reason for this is that only Marxism is able to provide both scientific knowledge of the developmental laws of social history and true ideals for personal behavior. Many scholars in Western countries are interested in Marxist philosophy, and in recent years a great deal of research work into Marx and his works has been published. This is not surprising since they have a need for this. Judging from this situation in the West, on the one hand, a serious ideological crisis is taking place in capitalist society while, on the other, Marxist philosophy is being challenged in all sorts of ways but is constantly developing as before.

In addition to the challenges which emanate from capitalist class and petty bourgeois thinking, Marxist philosophy is also experiencing challenges from life itself. Thus, answers to the new situations and new problems being thrown up in present-day life cannot be found among the works of Marx. I believe that we should treat this kind of challenge even more seriously, for this kind of challenge is far more serious than that which comes from the capitalist classes and the petty bourgeoisie. If Marxist philosophy is unable to solve these new problems or has to resort to old methods to solve them, then there really would be a chance of a crisis emerging. Of course, this crisis would not be a crisis in Marxist philosophy, but it would be a crisis arising out of the dogmaticization and ossification of Marxist philosophy by Marx' successors. We should admit that there have been mistakes in the past involving the ossification and dogmaticization of Marxist philosophy which fairly seriously damaged the development of Marxist philosophy. The long period of individual adoration and closed-door policies meant that there were no timely assessments and explanations of the new problems of those times, of new questions and problems which were come up against in the practice of socialism or of the new inventions and achievements in the natural sciences during those times. Every-

one feels that for many years there were no developmental changes in Marxist philosophy. However, following speedy development in social life, there have been earth-shattering changes throughout the world and in China over the last few decades, and the natural sciences have become almost completely unrecognizable in comparison to their state at the beginning of this century. Are our philosophers able to reflect this fast changing world? This is one serious challenge facing Marxist philosophy. The Marxist philosophy of which we talk today is essentially the system used in the 1930's in the Red pedagogics institutes in the Soviet Union. When Soviet experts came to China during the 1950's, we inherited this. When we study philosophy, it is on the basis of its model. How can such a thing, which differs from Marxist-Leninist philosophy and which has not changed for decades, be suitable for a fast changing world? Thus, there must be, first, maintenance and, second, development in Marxist philosophy. Maintenance and development complement each other and represent dialectical unity.

The basic principles of Marxist philosophy are a fundamental philosophical encapsulation of developments in the objective world; they are unchanging. Such things as the primary nature of matter and the secondary nature of consciousness and generalized problems of contradictions are all fundamental philosophical encapsulations reflecting the developmental laws of the objective world. These principles should be upheld and maintained and, of course, they also need to be enriched. If we take leave of the fundamental principles of Marxist philosophy, then it is impossible to discuss the question of developing Marxist philosophy. If we do not develop it, then we have no way of upholding it. It is because Marxist philosophy can always suit new historical situations and can always provide new answers for new questions and problems which arise that it has always been victorious over and overcome these so-called "crises" and thus is constantly progressing forward. Comrade Mao Zedong once said: "Marxism will definitely progress forward and it will develop as practice develops; it cannot stagnate. If it stops, then it has no more life." The history of the development of Marxist philosophy proves this truism. In Chinese revolutionary history, the rule of leftist dogmatism, as represented by Wang Ming, also caused crises for Marxist philosophy. It was Mao Zedong's assimilation of the historical experiences of the party, the integration of the general truths of Marxism with concrete practice in China, and the addition of philosophical proof as well as "On Practice" and "On Contradictions" which greatly developed Marxist knowledge and dialectical materialist methodology. The glorious tasks of the party in successfully and completely wiping out the system of exploitation and the exploitive classes through peaceful methods after the founding of New China, the accurate analysis of changes in the major contradictions inside China right up to the Eighth Party Congress, the analysis of contradictions in the productive forces and the production relations under the new conditions as well as the theories for accurately handling contradictions between the two kinds of societies were all examples of the enrichment and development of Marxist philosophy in China. However, after this we took a major wrong turning and philosophy was struck by an unprecedented disaster. After the smashing of Jiang Qing and her counterrevolutionary cronies, we went on to suffer 2 years of ideological hesitation in the form of the "two whatevers" as a result of the fact that leftist erroneous ideologies had still not been completely eradicated. It was only after the course corrections of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee that we were able to truly carry out steadfast ideological restoration of order out of chaos. Starting

out from the objective situation, emancipating our thinking and steadfastly and creatively developing Marxism have become our guiding principles, especially since having developed practice as the only standard for testing truth in philosophical terms.

How Should We Uphold Marxist Philosophy?

We are faced at present with the following question: How, in fact, should we uphold Marxist philosophy? There is one school of thought which believes that the main problem today is how to restore the philosophical principles which were discussed before the "cultural revolution" because these principles were distorted and disfigured by Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, and their counterrevolutionaries. Thus, it appears as if going back to the past will solve all our problems. Of course, it is very important to criticize thoroughly the "gang of four's" distortions of Marxist philosophy and to restore its original appearance, but is this enough? I feel that this will not truly solve the problems and that, furthermore, it is not suited to present-day socialist modernized construction. The reason is that before the "cultural revolution," there was one major problem at that time which had not been solved, and that was the shifting of the focus of all work to socialist modernized construction with economic construction as its core. The philosophers of that time should have considered this new problem that was emerging in socialist modernized construction, but this fundamental problem was not solved prior to the "cultural revolution." The things which most research was focused on at that time were already by-gone things; they were the problems of the era before then and they were not the new problems facing people at that time. If we are talking of lessons, then I am afraid that this is a very big lesson to learn from. Thus, I feel that we should wipe out the old and establish the new on the basis of restoring order out of chaos and that we should do some new probing and investigations and solve the new problems emerging in our practice today. Thus, we can now say that research into Marxist philosophy has reached a major turning point. We have always put forth the connection between theory and reality, and today the major reality is socialist modernization. If it can solve this kind of problem for China, with a population of 1 billion people, then it will undoubtedly be providing very creative contributions to the development of Marxist philosophy.

So what, then, are the major tasks facing Marxist philosophy today? How should we implement reforms to ensure the completion of these tasks?

In his opening speech at the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping stated very clearly: "Our modernized construction must start out from the reality of China. In both revolution and construction, we must take care to study and borrow from overseas experiences. However, indiscriminate imitation and copying of the experiences and models of other countries has never been a recipe for success. We have learned enough lessons in this area. The fundamental outcome that we gain from assimilating our many years of historical experiences is the integration of the universal truths of Marxism with the concrete situation in China, the taking of our own path, and the construction of a characteristically Chinese style of socialism is our general and overall task. I believe that the task of philosophy is to add philosophical proof to this general task and to carry out philosophical probes. We must discuss the inter-

gration of the universal truths of Marxism with the concrete situation in China. At present, this is the very best kind of integration. We have always said that the lively spirit of Marxist dialectics is to be found in concrete analyses of concrete situations, and we have always said that Marxism is not a dogmatic but an active and positive compass and that there are no ready-made models from which Chinese revolution may indiscriminately copy. During the time before revolutionary victory, we were ideologically very clear about this point, but after the victory of China's revolution, there were no ready-made models from which socialist construction could be copied, and it was only very late that we were able to really increase our theoretical understanding of this problem. Lenin founded the world's first socialist country but he never said that the Soviet Union should be the unified model which all countries should adhere to when carrying out socialist construction. He said: "It is inevitable that all nationalities will move toward socialism, but the path that they take will not always be the same; every nationality will have its own special characteristics in terms of this or that kind of democratic style, this or that kind of dictatorship of the Proletariat, and the speed of socialist improvements in the various areas of social life." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 23, pp 64-65) Thus, Lenin was addressing this very question, but he did not get sufficient attention from everyone. Thus, as the Soviet Union gained enormous successes under the [words indistinct] at that time as good and even considered some of the country's shortcomings and problems as good; consequently, the Soviet Union became seen as the only accurate model of socialist construction. This kind of ideological ossification reached extremely serious proportions, resulting in a situation that any actions which did not correspond with this model were regarded as being divorced from socialism and were thus tagged with various labels. It [is] actual fact, the diversity of world historical development is to be found within the laws of universal development; the move from capitalism to communism is a universal law and it manifests itself through a concrete form of this diversity. Today, our country is just beginning to carry out a major reform and our work in philosophy should of course serve this reform. I believe that it should prove on a theoretical basis what the characteristics of a Chinese style of socialism really are and what kind of path we should take for a Chinese style of socialism. This is the first task of our philosophical work. In order to do this, I feel that there should be some reforms in philosophical work itself. Within present philosophical work, there exist some serious problems of theoretical backwardness in comparison to the developments of real life and a tendency to diverge from real life. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, important changes have appeared along every front [word indistinct] changes which have thrown up new problems and questions and which have initiated some major innovations, such as the birth and propagation of the agricultural responsibility system with payment linked to output. As far as these kinds of questions and problems are concerned, it is very definitely practice which comes before theory; in fact, we could say that it is practice which pulls theory behind it. This then proves that philosophical research cannot satisfy people. Our philosophical research likes to start from a book and a concept, it likes to start out from a set or mature models. For these reasons, it is obvious that it cannot react in a timely fashion to new problems which emerge during the practice of socialism and cannot provide philosophical guidance. For this reason, it is vital that we change the present condition of philosophical research. We must focus our philosophical

research onto the major theoretical and practical problems to be found within socialist modernized construction. Thus, the focal point of our research must be transferred from books to present-day life.

Second, the job of proving and demonstrating the individual path of Chinese socialist development cannot solely be restricted to illustrating various characteristics in the economic system; it is important, in addition, to construct our own special traits in philosophical, cultural, and moral logic. This then is an important task of Marxist philosophical research. The Chinese people have ancient cultural and ideological traditions and there are some negative factors to be found within these traditions. These should be wiped out and criticized. However, there are also many positive factors which should be given more expression and used for present-day construction. As we construct our socialist road with a characteristically Chinese style, we must make some Marxist improvements as we carry forward and develop this road. I believe that this is an extremely important task facing us at the moment.

We are facing enormous changes; some comrades say that the four modernizations is an enormous social project. Each project requires an ideological design. Without an overall ideological design, it is impossible for each individual piece of work to be done well. Questions such as which direction should our socialist society take and how will it develop in the future all require an overall ideological design, and this is so for any concrete science. If one only relies on philosophy to solve one's problems, then one must have an overall design of philosophical guiding ideology. Naturally, the prediction of the design will not correspond absolutely with the future facts, but without an overall guiding ideology there are many problems which cannot be accurately solved, such as what should be retained and what developed during reforms as well as what basis should be used for retaining developing. Questions such as these cannot be solved by one particular concrete science; they have to be considered on the higher level of philosophy. Thus, the tasks facing philosophy are enormous; not only must it provide a theoretical blueprint of the future for our entire society, it must also make certain scientific predictions and research problems thrown up by modernization. Modernization is not only able to affect relations between man and nature, it can also affect inter-human relations and all sorts of things within man himself. Those countries which have already achieved modernization already have many experiences in this field and they are worth our study and absorption. These kinds of questions are comprehensive questions and not only philosophical questions, but we should say that to a very great extent they are questions which must be researched by philosophers.

Philosophical Research Urgently Needs To Be Strengthened in Two Areas

Philosophy must be able to bear the new tasks that it has. In order to do this, philosophy itself must undergo renovation. I believe that at present there are two weak links within philosophical research: one is the philosophical summarization of modern natural sciences and the other is human research. Present-day philosophical research needs to strengthen itself urgently in these two areas.

From a historical point of view, the development of philosophical thought has mainly grown by relying on two major strengths. On the one hand, it has depended on developments in natural scientific experimentation; in other words, as man's understanding of the objective natural world has deepened, philosophical thought has advanced as a result of mankind's increasing understanding of society, including himself. Neither one of these can be overemphasized at the expense of the other. In China in the past, various historical factors meant that the development of Marxist philosophy mainly depended on social revolutionary practice for its impetus. This is totally understandable. However, with the victory of the Chinese revolution and after socialist modernized construction was begun, this one-sidedness needed to be changed very quickly. However, for a long time since then, I have still only carried out struggle philosophy, with the result that philosophy itself has become separated from the development of the natural sciences and thus has grown up abnormally. It should be admitted that this abnormal growth has now reached fairly serious proportions.

The characteristic of the development of modern science is its speed. There are people who say that the achievements in the natural sciences have grown in geometric progression; there is undoubtedly some truth in this. In the last 20 to 30 years the advances in the natural sciences have surpassed those of the last few centuries. Mankind's fields of knowledge are ever widening while the developments in space sciences and technology have expanded man's knowledge almost limitlessly. The physics of atomic power have allowed mankind to enter an even deeper material structural level. The widening applications and developments of cybernetics, information theory, systems theories, molecular biology, and electronic calculators and computers have produced fundamental changes in the face of the natural sciences. Thus, this has meant that at present, our philosophy is lagging seriously behind developments in the natural sciences. The natural sciences have leaped forward but the philosophy of which we speak has remained at the scientific levels of the 19th century and has also remained at the level of the "three major discoveries" in the natural sciences. Even if we use modern scientific material, it is only as an example, and we are not really assessing and encapsulating the new developments in modernized science. Thus, how can philosophy play its promotional role for the modernized natural sciences? Naturally, natural scientific research requires the guidance of the Marxist philosophical world view. It would be extremely incorrect to deny this guiding role of philosophy. However, the major problem today is that philosophy must, first of all, extract some new things from the natural sciences, and renovations are needed in its content, form, set-up, and methodology. Only in this way can it match up to the developed standards of modernized natural sciences; only in this way can it truly act as a guide for natural scientific research, only in this way can philosophy quickly cease to be so backward in comparison to the natural sciences.

Hence, our philosophical workers must study the natural sciences hard and must arm themselves with the very latest scientific knowledge and establish a strong alliance with natural scientists. The laws and categories spoken of in Marxist philosophy must all be enriched and replenished through the concepts of the modern natural sciences. Indeed, there should even be some new explanations drawn up. Everything from material definitions and time and space concepts to some important categories of dialectics such as necessity and [word indistinct], reason and result, necessity and freedom, and essential

nature and appearance should all be reconsidered in the light of the latest achievements in the natural sciences. There are some new concepts and categories which have emerged from the natural sciences; consideration should be given to their absorption into philosophy. Take, for example, the question of the theory of knowledge. The appearance of artificial intelligence means that man's thinking can be imitated; nowadays, there are possibilities for carrying out research from new angles. There should be similar innovations in the style of philosophical research, and methods of applying the modern sciences (such as cybernetics, information theory, and systems of theory) should be absorbed into philosophy so that philosophy becomes greatly more applicable and so that new roads can be opened for developments in philosophy. I can foresee that the creation of an alliance with the natural sciences will mean that Marxist philosophy will be able to make new breakthroughs.

Originally, human research was one of the most central questions to Marxist philosophy. However, in the past, it did not receive the attention it deserved and for a time it became a forbidden area. In the last few years, the situation has improved and many more articles discussing it have appeared. There is a very definite basis in the works of Marx and Engels concerning the question of emphasizing people. For example, in "The German Ideology," it is clearly stated that "without a doubt the first premise for any human history is the existence of living human beings." Of course, the people of whom Marx and Engels spoke were not the abstract people of whom Feuerbach spoke, nor were they the individuals of whom Stirner and Kierkegaard spoke; instead, they were living within real society, they were people who, under specific material conditions, were able to move and create history and carry out material lives. He stressed that "we are not working to understand the true man on the basis of what people say, imagine, or conceive in their minds; nor are we working on the basis of people who only exist as verbalizations, imagination, or conceptions. Our basis is real, living people." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, p 30) Marx not only spoke of man's needs but greatly stressed them, believing that the production of the means to satisfy man's needs was "the primary historical activity." If we now talk about Marxist philosophy and historical materialism but do not research man or his needs, then how can we talk about historical materialism? I believe we should research man and his needs. The capitalist classes attack Marxism for not paying attention to man or people; this is totally without foundation or reason. Of course, from a philosophical point of view, it is true that some materialist factions do not give emphasis to people. In "The Holy Family" it was said that materialism comprises the roots for comprehensive development by nurturing them in a very simple form while matter or substance, carrying the poetic flavor of perceptual glory, smiles at the body and mind of man. As for Hobbes' summarization of some activities as mechanical or mathematical movements, Marx said "materialism has become hostile toward mankind." Marx was very clearly opposed to hostility toward mankind. Marxism has absolutely nothing in common with this mechanical materialism which displays "hostility toward mankind," nor with Hobbes' style of materialism. Thus, these attacks by the capitalist classes against Marxism do not correspond with the reality of things. Nevertheless, we must not acknowledge that there have been some upsets in the historical development of Marxism. For example, during the one-sidedness of the Stalin era, there was a certain lack of discussion about people and their needs and the latter were not given their due consideration. Only in his later years did Stalin become conscious of this and admit that the aims of socialist production were "man and

his needs." Unfortunately, however, he did not have the time to continue any detailed demonstration and proof of this before he died. The capitalist classes are now taking advantage of this and are saying that Marxism ignores people. Thus, for example, Sartre criticized Marxism for not studying living people and said that it had become "inhumanism," raising a hue and cry that existentialism should be used to supplement Marxism. How should we respond to Sartre's criticism? The correct answer should be to explain that according to the original appearance of Marxism, Marxist philosophy has never ignored people. Furthermore, it is only Marxism which has been able to give a true scientific explanation of mankind. Present-day articles which discuss man are constantly increasing in number and these have already caught the attention of philosophical circles. However, these articles carry a great deal of discussion of concepts, history, and the Marxist classics, and this is only the first step. This is not the main task. The essential thing is to work from present-day reality and from the reality of China's socialism. If you want to study man and people, then you must go into the present reality of it. If we want to study present-day man and people, then it is the living people in China's socialist society which we must study, not some general abstraction of man. Neither should we divorce ourselves from present reality when we discuss man's needs; instead, we should study the needs of man in present-day socialist society. What are the differences between people living in present socialist Chinese conditions and people in the past? What are the differences in their thoughts, their feelings, their needs, and their ideas? We should put most of our effort into researching man in his socialist society and we should not simply resort to books or concepts. If we divorce ourselves from present-day reality and its conditions and abstractly discuss the natural, social, class, and common aspects of man, then we will never be able to clarify any of these things. China has already overthrown the rule of the exploiting classes and it has already wiped out the exploiting classes. Under conditions such as these, we must ask ourselves what changes have occurred in inter-human relations. The starting point for present-day research should be man under the concrete conditions of socialism and a consideration of the present situation and present needs; then, on the basis of this understanding, we can readjust inter-human relations to serve the four modernizations and guarantee that every member of society and every individual may give full expression to his or her own initiative and enthusiasm. When we talk of the superiority of socialism over capitalism it is very important that this manifests itself in inter-human relations. Hence, there must be greater respect for the value of people and a greater manifestation of people's honor. We cannot simply judge whether people's lives are happy and prosperous by looking only at their economic incomes and only talking about wealth in life and guarantees for livelihood, for this is not nearly enough for individuals. After all, a bear in a zoo is not man's life ideal. Man is man and humans are not simply economic animals. People have human value and it cannot be measured simply in terms of economic revenue. The World Bank wrote in an investigation it once made that although the average national income was low in China, in terms of the quality of life and the value of life, China was not low on the list at all and should in fact be ranked among medium developing countries. Thus, things are much better in China, and life in China is much happier than in many countries with much higher average national incomes. The key to this is the superiority of China's socialist system, while inter-human relations have taken on a new form and people are no longer the target of exploitation. Thus, there is more

attention and respect for people and each individual can thus give expression to his or her ideals far better in life in China. In addition, he or she can work more consciously for the collective and for the one ideal target.

Above I have said that on the one hand, we must pay attention to research into the natural sciences and, on the other hand, we must emphasize human research. Research into these two areas can be unified. We must integrate Marxist research into humans with strict scientific dialectics and we must integrate Marxist ideals concerning mankind's future with strict scientific analysis. On the one hand, communism is a strict and exact science which exposes the objective laws of social development and which possesses historical inevitability. On the other hand, communism is a lofty aim and a moral ideal and it is a target which the people in a socialist society have themselves chosen to strive for. Only by integrating these two sides will each and every one of us be able, on the basis of scientific knowledge, to carry the lofty moral responsibilities and dedicate ourselves totally to the realization of communism.

CSO: 4005/1008

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

YU WEN ON PROPAGANDA, REFORM, BAN YUE TAN

HK191003 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 8, 25 Apr 83 pp 3-8

[Report: "Comrade Yu Wen Speaks on Propaganda Work"]

[Text] Editor's note: The deputy director of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department, Comrade Yu Wen gave a speech at the third BAN YUE TAN correspondents conference on 6 April this year. In his speech, he discussed propaganda work in reforms and party readjustments as well as some questions concerning the strengthening of construction of propaganda teams and so on. Below are excerpts of this speech. [End editor's note]

Comrades:

The editorial department of BAN YUE TAN has asked me to come and meet all of you and to say a few words. BAN YUE TAN is a periodical which has been entrusted to the management of XINHUA by the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department. In the nearly 3 years since it began publication it has been warmly received by everyone. It has played a very good role in carrying out the party's propaganda work amongst the masses, and this is the result of the hard work of the correspondents, the editors of BAN YUE TAN, the comrades in the XINHUA and the general propaganda workers. I would like to take this opportunity to thank everyone on behalf of the central propaganda department!

Now I would like to discuss several ideas about the party's propaganda work and questions relevant to BAN YUE TAN.

1. Concerning Propaganda for Reform and Party Readjustment

First of all I will discuss propaganda related to reform. The 12th NPC National Congress outlined the strategic tasks for developing a new situation in socialist modernized construction. In order to develop a new situation it is necessary to carry out reforms. As a result of constant reforms our economic setup will become more rational and more suited to the constantly advancing demands of the social productive forces, thus promoting the smooth advancement of the socialist construction program. There are many things which need to be reformed, so what, then, is to be reformed? I believe that all those things should be reformed which are not of benefit to the construction of a characteristically Chinese style of socialism. All those things should be reformed which are not of benefit to the construction of our material civilization and

our spiritual civilization. All those things should be reformed which encourage out-and-out egoism.

How can we assess how well reforms have been carried out? Comrade Hu Yaobang was clear on this point. Our standards should be whether or not something is of benefit to the construction of a characteristically Chinese style of socialism, whether or not something benefits the prosperity of the country, and whether or not something is of benefit to the prosperity, welfare, and happiness of the people. If these three conditions are met, then reforms have been successful, if they have not been met then the reforms are incorrect. These, then are the general direction and the general aims of reforms and they are also the signs and basis for deciding the correctness or otherwise of reforms. Our party's propaganda work is thus to explain clearly the basic aims of reforms to the masses and the cadres, to explain clearly the principles and policies involved in reforms, and to provide some experience and to guide the implementation of reforms. This work must constantly improve our ability to understand the world and to change the world. We must use propaganda to carry out ideological education work amongst the people so that we can achieve the aim of promoting the development of the productive forces and so that the masses correctly understand the significance of reforms, correctly handle reforms, and thus also actively participate in reforms, with the result that the party's principles and policies become the conscious behavior of the masses. This then is one of the important tasks of our present propaganda work, as well as of the work of BAN YUE TAN.

Some comrades involved in propaganda work think that grassroots propaganda work is not easy to do at the moment because of people's attention is focused on organizing the responsibility system, on economic contracts, and on the expansion of individual rights and powers, and thus they show little interest in propaganda. This setting up of reform and propaganda work in opposition to one another is very clearly incorrect. Ideological and political work is an important guarantee for the smooth completion of all kinds of work. Comrade Hu Yaobang said that during the entire reform process, the strengthening of ideological and political work should be an important task for party committees from the party Central Committee right down to the grassroots, and those responsible should free themselves from as much day-to-day business as possible so that they may focus sufficient time and effort on adopting effective measures to strengthen ideological and political work. Comrade Hu Yaobang also went on to stress that this should also be an important item of reform within party construction. This then tells us that propaganda work in reforms to systems and reforms to the economy is not a question of can or cannot and is not a question of not being able to do it because of various difficulties; rather, for these reasons, such work requires even more perfecting and [word indistinct]. The question is whether or not our propaganda integrated with the reality of reforms and the reality of the masses' ideology. If our propaganda work is able to answer all the questions about reform that the masses might raise then it becomes an integral part of [word indistinct] work itself. If propaganda work is unable to keep up with developments in reform work then the masses have good reason not to show interest in the propaganda work that you are carrying out. Thus those comrades carrying out propaganda work must do some deep research and investigations into questions related to reform. Propaganda must be decisive

and sharp. The reason Li Yanjie's and Zhang Haidi's articles catch the people's attention and are so impressive is that they discuss in these articles exactly those problems which interest the people, while their advice, based on their own experiences, answers many of the people's doubts and questions. The fact that their reports are able to attract such an enormous reaction in society illustrates the enormous desire amongst the people to receive good propaganda. In addition, as far as the style of propaganda is concerned, reforms are also needed. The style must serve the content. We must change those outdated and old styles which the masses find uninteresting so that the styles correspond to the demands of new trends. In short, our ideological and political work and our propaganda work must keep up with the developing situation and all this work must keep up with the developing situation and all this work must integrate itself as a component part of reform. We must avoid "the two coverings."

Below I discuss propaganda work related to party readjustments.

The 12th CPC National Congress outlined the tasks involved in reorganizing the party work style and party organization, and at present this is the most important work in party construction. This round of party readjustments and reorganizations also requires that the whole party carry out general Marxist education. During party reorganization, those comrades doing propaganda work must systematically spread propaganda on theories of Marxist party construction and on scientific communist principles, so that every member of the Communist Party consciously establishes an ideology of struggling for communism to the very end, in accordance with the demands of the party constitution. We should also spread propaganda about the advanced thinking and deeds of outstanding members of the Communist Party and set them up as models. At the same time we must also boldly and severely criticize unpopular and evil phenomena which destroy the party atmosphere. At present there has still not been a fundamental turnabout of the social atmosphere and the most important thing for bringing about a turn for the better in the social atmosphere is for there to be a fundamental turn for the better in the party atmosphere. In order to achieve this, party members must take the lead in being models and paragons and this is especially true of party leading cadres.

Recently the central authorities announced that party newspapers at all levels, party periodicals, radio stations, television, and publication departments should all make active contributions to strengthening the education of party members. Party periodicals in all areas must publish material with a high degree of ideology, guidance, and liveliness, which should also be fascinating and characteristic of the region. I believe that the central authorities' mention of party periodicals being lively and fascinating is extremely important. This demands that our propaganda work be extremely political and that it pay great attention to improving the style of writing and that it enters deep into the lives of the masses; it also demands that periodicals and newspapers be even richer in content to attract the readers' attention [words indistinct] has reported on some very self-disciplined and model party members. This column is written in a very lively way and people say that the readers reactions to it are very favorable. [Word indistinct] we do propaganda on advanced people we must ensure that these people's individuality and characteristics come [work indistinct] the writing and we should not simplify write about their general character so that it becomes formalized. Formalized articles [make] bad reading and do not catch readers' attention.

2. Strengthening the Construction of Propaganda Teams

Propaganda work is extremely important and all our party work arises out of propaganda work. Our party's propaganda work teams have a glorious tradition. During the early stages of party construction the vast majority of the older generation of revolutionaries all carried out party propaganda work and every soldier was also a party propagandist. The party's propaganda teams should be glorious, attractive teams with a fighting spirit. In actual fact these kinds of [words indistinct] not yet been constructed and the existing propaganda teams still do not meet demands. The central authorities have already sent out notices stating the need to set up a propaganda network on a national scale with the strength and capacity to reach right into the countryside, the factories, schools, organizations, and brigades so that the party's decisions, policies, and calls, party lines, principles, and policies can be quickly spread around all levels of the party organization, the cadres, and the masses. This work is extremely important basic construction work and it is an enormous undertaking. Propaganda teams of a mass character have their foundations in precultural revolution and today they are building up again but this process is still not complete. A propaganda network of a mass character involves ideological and political work teams also of a mass character. We should prepare to build up this propaganda network level by level from production teams, workshops, schools, and even prefectures, provinces, and regions.

The party's lines, principles, and policies have clearly stated that we must depend on this kind of mass propaganda network and these mass propaganda teams to get right through to the cadres and the masses. Of course, simply to have this organization is not enough, in addition we also need material and the role that BAN YUE TAN is playing is just that--providing material. To lack this kind of organization, and simply to have BAN YUE TAN would mean there would be no one around to go and do the propaganda work. An integration of this kind of organization with BAN YUE TAN will thus be able to carry out propaganda work very well.

When we carry out ideological and political education we should concentrate on self-education and, by self-inspection, consideration, comparison, and verification by the masses, consciousnesses can be raised and thinking emancipated. However, communist ideology does not evolve out of itself. The masses simple feelings toward the party must be elevated to a high degree of communist awareness and in order to do this we must educate them in ideology and theory. It will not do not to carry out systematic communist ideological education and passive propaganda work. During one period of time in the past we ignored and let up on this area of work and as a result ideological disorder arose; thus it is necessary that we carry out systematic, active, and positive communist ideological education. In addition, there are many people amongst the masses who have limited cultural, theoretical, and political standards and thus in order that they may understand the party's lines, principles, and policies we need people to explain, to guide, and to help them. Hence it is extremely important that we set up a great force of speakers, guidance workers, and propagandists.

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I read every issue of BAN YUE TAN. This periodical is not only of use in educating the masses, we too can learn from it. I myself have learned many things from this periodical. Work cannot say that common or short things are valueless or have no role to play. Quite the opposite, these kinds of explanations of the profound in simple terms which are aimed at the masses, which is the style of the short articles which appear in BAN YUE TAN, are of very good use. All propaganda cadre at all party levels, especially grassroots speakers, guidance workers, and propagandists, should make full use of this periodical in their propaganda work. If these comrades can read every issue thoroughly and make sure that they read other party newspapers and periodicals relevant to them, then they will be able to gain a very profound understanding of the spirit of the central authorities' current policies, and thus, when they report to the masses and answer their questions, they will be sure and sound. As I understand it, in those regions where the speaker, guidance worker, and propagandist systems have already been established, each comrade has been given a subscription to [words indistinct] to put into the hands of speakers, guidance workers, and propagandists in every region. In actual fact this periodical is a propaganda handbook which can be put in one's pocket and given to the masses to read at grassroots level so that topics of the party congress may be discussed.

3. Concerning the Tasks of BAN YUE TAN

BAN YUE TAN is a periodical which carries present party policies, and its main task or duty is to propagate the party line, principles, and policies at the grassroots level as well as discussing domestic and international affairs and answering questions of general concern to the masses. This aim is very obvious. Since publication of BAN YUE TAN began it has remained in political harmony with the central authorities and its work has been very successful. Nationalist party newspapers in Taiwan and Hong Kong call BAN YUE TAN "the mouthpiece of the CPC." We publish this periodical in order to spread and to propagate the voice of the CPC, and it looks as if we have been successful in doing so!

BAN YUE TAN has maintained political harmony with the central authorities, but there are still some shortcomings, which are difficult to avoid, that still

exist in the periodical. In the future BAN YUE TAN must continue to bring forth new ideas and it must work hard to ensure that every article is politically and ideologically accurate, and the editorial department must also go through the articles with a fine tooth comb.

BAN YUE TAN has one characteristic, and that is that its articles are short and to the point, closely linked to reality, and devoid of long-winded empty words. This is very well suited to the needs of the grassroots comrades. Of course, I am not at all implying that grassroots comrades should not concern themselves with theoretical questions and problems, quite the opposite in fact. Present propaganda work should be integrated with comprehensive and systematic research into the fundamental theories of Marxism. It is an important lesson that we must learn in our work not to ignore the fundamental theories of Marxism. During these present reforms many important theoretical questions are going to arise which are the concern of a great many people and BAN YUE TAN should integrate the characteristics and traits of these questions and provide straightforward explanations of these theoretical questions and problems for grassroots readers, thus helping them to understand theoretical trends and strengthen their theoretical studies. It is not easy to do this work well and whatever concrete demands or realistic questions and problems the grassroots have should be quickly relayed to the editors by the correspondents and reporters. You represent the roots of this periodical, thrusting through the masses, and thus nourishment is absorbed through you. I feel that the important thing about this meeting is the fact that BAN YUE TAN has you reporters and correspondents who act as roots and this will mean that it will become even stronger and more forceful.

BAN YUE TAN should increase its dealing with international affairs and international knowledge. Some of our cadres seriously lack international knowledge and are thus very unsuited for the open-door policy.

China is a member of the international society and it is an influential and large nation. International events always effect China, whether in a large or small way, and thus it is vital that we carry out education in international affairs so as to nurture patriotism and internationalism, to open new roads, to widen the people's vision, and to understand the close connections between the construction of China and developments in international affairs, as well as to help understanding of major international events and China's foreign policy. BAN YUE TAN should carry more articles about international affairs suited to grassroots readers.

BAN YUE TAN has not yet been in publication for 3 full years but circulation has already reached 2.41 million. This shows that BAN YUE TAN is a periodical which is warmly welcomed and appreciated by the readers. It is a periodical which is nationally influential. However, in terms of our enormous population of one billion, some 2.4 million copies do not count for very much! I think that the periodical should and indeed can double its circulation and perhaps even get as high as 8 million copies or 10 million copies. This is not impossible. The propaganda networks in every region should make full use of the periodical. Of course this demands first of all that BAN YUE TAN itself be of a very high quality and in addition emphasis should be placed on propaganda and circulation work, and in these areas all propaganda teams in all areas should provide all the support they can.

We are all doing the party's propaganda work. BAN YUE TAN is directly managed by the central propaganda department. All levels of propaganda departments, from the central authorities to regional departments, should not merely regard the periodical as the central propaganda department's periodical, instead they should appreciate that this is a part of the party's undertaking. We must make and treat the periodical as our own periodical and make its business our business, steadfastly helping it to do its work well. If we all work hard together then we can without doubt improve BAN YUE TAN and make it play an even greater role in the party's propaganda work.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHOU'S CONCERN FOR ROCKET RESEARCHERS RECALLED

HK181005 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 4, 20 Apr 83 pp 8-10

[Article by Yang Guoyu [2799 0948 1342]: "In Order To Make the 'Gigantic Dragon' of the East Take Off as Soon as Possible--Recalling the Concern Shown by Premier Zhou Enlai and a Few Old Marshals for the Research Work in Developing Carrier Rockets"]

[Text] There was an event worth recording. It happened in autumn 1972.

At that time, I assumed the leadership work of the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building Industry under the State Council and was personally in charge of the scientific research and production of war industries. By then, we had begun to assemble two carrier rockets and the determination and test of them were scheduled to finish at the end of September. We made a report on this development and submitted it to Premier Zhou Enlai.

In the afternoon of 10 September, golden sunlight flooded the city of Beijing. At that time, we were called by Comrade Liu Xiyao who worked in the National Defense Scientific and Technological Commission of the PLA to attend a meeting. He excitedly told us that Premier Zhou was especially happy over our report. This was because the scientific research departments had at last surmounted all kinds of obstructions and the "gigantic dragon" of the East was about to take off.

Comrade Liu Xiyao also conveyed Zhou Enlai's instruction: "Marshal Ye is very much concerned about the most advanced defense scientific research work. He plans to inspect the carrier rockets assembly workshop. The comrades of the CPC Political Bureau, of the professional work leading group under the State Council, and of the routine conference of the Military Commission who can go are encouraged to go there and have a look." Premier Zhou assigned work in an extremely careful and meticulous way. He even clearly explained the details of work, such as the number of people in the inspection group and its arrival date and even the precise time when the inspection would start and end, and, moreover, he formulated "six-do-not" regulations. They were as follows: "Do not organize a mass welcoming occasion"; "do not applaud anyone"; "do not issue any advance notice beforehand"; "do not take photographs or shoot a movie or televised documentary"; "do not entertain the inspection group with candies"; and "do not organize a seeing-off ceremony."

That very night, we were fully occupied in arranging all equipment and instruments in good order.

In the afternoon of 10 September, in a certain workshop, majestic-looking, the "gigantic dragon" of the East lay on the track; missiles of several types were arranged in a row; and small and exquisite manmade satellites shone silverly bright. Some leaders of our ministry and the cadres, scientific research personnel, and workers of the departments concerned were silently waiting for our party, state, and army leaders with excited hearts.

Precisely at 1600, with the sound of a trumpet at the northwestern gate, Hongqi-brand sedans came in one following another. There alighted from their sedans Comrades Zhu De, Dong Biwu, Ye Jianying, Xu Xiangqian, Li Fucun, Li Desheng, Zhang Caiqian, and other comrades. They walked into the workshop and looked at the exhibits carefully, raising a lot of questions. Our engineers and technical workers answered the questions without any hitch. One and 1/2 hours had passed before we knew it. It seemed that our old marshals had not seen the exhibits to their hearts' content. Some asked laughing: "Is there anything more to see?" and others said laughing: "Please show us all you have!"

I said: "What secrets should we keep from our own marshals? We have exhibited all we have, in accordance with our premier's instruction!"

Reluctant to leave, our old marshals left the workshop one after another. Zhu Lao Zong's [meaning Zhu De's; Lao Zong being an affectionate form of address for a general or high-ranking commander in the PLA] Hongqi had arrived at the door of the workshop, but he hesitated to get into the sedan and instead walked to and fro on the cement pavement as if he was looking for something or looking for somebody to speak with.

Witnessing this scene, I, like others, gazed at Zhu Lao Zong with very sad feelings. Zhu Lao Zong's lot in the "Great Cultural Revolution" was known to all. All of us longed to see our beloved Zhu Lao Zong with our own eyes, to extend greetings to him, and to have a cordial conversation with him. However, we were afraid that this might cause a disturbance and put him to inconvenience. Everybody had to watch him helplessly, and we were unable even to tell what his feelings were. Unable to hold back their eagerness, many comrades said to me: "Go quickly and ask him if there is something he wishes to pass on to us?"

I approached him and gently asked: "Zhu Zong, what instructions do you want to give us?"

Pacing up and down with head hung, Zhu Lao Zong was somewhat surprised at this and said: "You, ... What are you in charge of?"

"I am the man who is in charge of this production line." I pointed to the carrier rockets behind me.

"Where do you come from?" asked Zhu Lao Zong when he recognized my accent.

"I come from Yilong, Sichuan Province."

"We are fellow-villagers." said Zhu Lao Zong in a deep voice. With a meaningful smile, he said: "The situation in your ministry is [words indistinct] and, in particular, intellectuals. You must go all out to produce sophisticated weapons as soon as possible. We have to rely on these weapons in coping with imperialism."

"Zhu Lao Zong, you can rest assured that we are determined to work hard for our goal," said I.

By then, security personnel had come and helped him to get into the sedan. The comrades could not help rushing to the sedan carrying Zhu Lao Zong and watched it slowly moving away...with deep feeling.

After Zhu Lao Zong left us, I turned and found Marshal Ye standing there alone. The leading comrades of the ministry did not have the courage to meet Marshal Ye. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," with various excessive struggles, everyone was so badly attacked and humiliated that they found it difficult even to raise his head. Particularly, the leaders of our ministry were criticized and attacked to such an extent that they were in a very grave mood. I was also beaten at the ridiculous "criticism meetings" of the ministry and, up to now, I have not yet completely eliminated the [word indistinct] which flared up in me then. However, I was, after all, not so seriously "touched" as other comrades, and so I was relatively spirited. Therefore, I was again urged by other comrades to speak to Marshal Ye.

"Marshal Ye, what instructions do you want to give us?" said I, approaching him.

"Oh, it is you! Are you the responsible person here?" said Marshal Ye.

"I am not the principal commander and I am only in charge of production here," said I.

"What a pity that you have not invited Zhu Lao Zong to make a speech today. It would have been an encouragement to us even if he had uttered a word!" said Marshal Ye.

I was at a loss to know what to answer.

"Our premier will come tomorrow..." said Marshal Ye.

At the mention of Premier Zhu, I was thrilled. Since I worked in the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building Industry under the State Council, I always directly listened to and accepted Premier Zhou's directives. His broadmindedness and optimistic sentiments constantly affected all of us. At that time, we very often came across things that did not run to our satisfaction and we were more often than not prevented by all kinds of obstructions from carrying out our work, [words indistinct], the premier's directives, so I was thus greatly inspired and I was full of drive in my work. Consequently, when Marshal Ye said that Premier Zhou would come tomorrow and asked me if preparations had been made, I happily said again and again: "All is set! All is set!"

"Do you know why Premier Zhou decided to come here tomorrow?" asked Marshal Ye.

I shook my head.

"Tomorrow is '13 September,' the first anniversary of Lin Biao's treasonous death. Is it coincidental? There is, after all, no story without coincidences. Premier Zhou chose a good time for the inspection. It was directed against Lin Biao!"

Marshal Ye went on, saying: "It would not be wise policy for our premier not to speak, since he has decided to come here, and it will be no good if no one makes a speech on such an important matter, in the presence of so many party and state leaders, and on the occasion of such a grand inspection. Any speech to be delivered will be, after all, an encouragement to you all."

"Premier Zhou has made it clear beforehand that we should dispense with all unnecessary formalities for fear that the lower levels will find themselves in an awkward situation. I am afraid it cannot be easily arranged," said I.

Laughing, Marshal Ye said: "I will give you some advice. We must think of a way to invite Premier Zhou to make a speech tomorrow." He led me to a track in the workshop and, pointing, he said: "Does the inspection not start with the carrier rockets section? Let us say, when the inspection is about to end, you promptly call together all the comrades who wear white work clothes to sit here. When Premier Zhou comes here, you clap your hands and invite him to speak. He will surely make a speech then."

I turned round and told the other leading comrades of the ministry this idea of Marshal Ye and everybody said that it was an excellent plan and that we would be clapping our hands in the workshop and would not give a warm send-off to the inspection group outside the gate, and so we would be far from violating Premier Zhou's "six-do not" regulations.

When, Marshal Ye again said to me: "I leave this job to you and you must fulfill it."

Marshal Ye, would you like to say something to us all?" said I.

Marshal Ye said: "No, thanks. I only want to leave you a remark--this thing should be produced as soon as possible and the country needs it to be posted as a sentry as early as possible." With this remark, he got into the sedan. It was already 1800.

That evening, I tossed and turned in bed with disquieting thoughts surging in my mind. Over the last few years, the national defense scientific research units had been immensely beset with domestic trouble and foreign invasion. The leading cadres and engineering technical personnel who worked laboriously would be labeled as "reactionary academic authority" and would not be given the maximum scientific research conditions and would have their work made impossible if their cases were regarded as minor and would surely be branded as "capitalist roaders" and "alien class elements" and sent to cowsheds to be "remoulded," with no personal safety to speak of, if their cases were regarded as important. The fact that the revolutionaries of the older generation, such as Premier Zhou, Zhu Lao Zong, and Marshal Ye, who were advanced in age, personally inspected

the workshop, proclaimed with silent language: Leading cadres and intellectuals must be protected by the party and the state and the manufacture of sophisticated strategic defense weapons must be speeded up by wiping out all kinds of obstruction.

At that time, I saw personally some of the scientific and technical personnel who fought day and night on the front of defense scientific research and silently solved difficult research problems one by one in spite of the unredressed injustice they had suffered. I also saw personally how Premier Zhou and other revolutionaries of the older generation carefully protected these scientific and technical workers. When the practices of "beating, smashing, looting, searching, and arresting" were in vogue in our society, Premier Zhou gave a stern order banning those practices. Some people played a trick by changing the wording of those practices into "ferreting out to criticize." Premier Zhou sternly criticized these people and said: "Ferreting out to criticize was also against the law."

I remembered that from 1300 to 1645 on 9 April 1969, Premier Zhou personally presided over a meeting on the most advanced defense research work at the conference hall of the State Council. In order to enable the experts and engineering and technical personnel to do their work freely and to make a breakthrough in tackling key engineering and technical problems, Premier Zhou publicly declared: "The department is to be headed by Qian Xuesen, and Yang Guoyu is to be the political commissar. You two are in charge of this department. You (meaning Yang) are the political guarantee. If he (meaning Qian) and other experts are taken away, and it is made impossible for them to work, I will hold you responsible for it." With the support of Premier Zhou's order, we succeeded in guaranteeing the security of Qian Xuesen and other experts. At that time, we drafted a name list of the technical and engineering personnel who needed special and definite protection by guards. At first, there were only a few dozen people on the list, but later the number rose to a few hundred, many of whom did not directly participate in the secret projects. We submitted the name list to the premier, but worried that there would not be that many guards and that our application would be rejected. Unexpectedly, the premier quickly gave us his consent and praised us for our work. He said: "These people are the best of those who are engaged in defense scientific research. We must protect them even though they do not take part in the secret definite projects. Of course, we must not necessarily put them under the definite protection of guards. We must above everything else protect them politically. We will not allow anyone to harm them or take them away. If there are people who want to use violence against or to arrest them, we will give them military protection. In sum, your task is to do your best to take every measure to ensure that they can be free from harassment and assaults." Under the protection and concern of Premier Zhou, Comrade Qian Xuesen led the experts and scientific and technical workers in going all out to tackle key research problems, and very soon their efforts were crowned with great success....

On 13 September it was a sunny day. At 1600 the second batch of comrades carrying out inspection reached the workshop on time by car. First came Comrade Wang Zhen, and then followed Comrades Fang Yi, Wang Guanlan, Li Xiannian, Xu Yu, Zhou Enlan, Ji Pengfei, Yu Qiuli, and others. Premier Zhou

looked a bit emaciated compared with his state of health several months ago but there still appeared a expression of fortitude already familiar to all on his forehead. His eyes were detectably bloodshot. Evidently, he had stayed up all night over the last few days.

Premier Zhou was very careful in carrying out the inspection. He knew the names of a lot of instruments and equipment and time and again explained to other leading comrades and told them stories about the tackling of key technical problems. The experts on the spot reported to Premier Zhou on their work. Premier Zhou found it hard to understand some terms in the report and he inquired deeply into them, even the details, such as who was present when assembly was carried out. Following Premier Zhou, everybody looked around in high spirits.

When the visit was about to end, I called together all personnel in accordance with Marshal Ye's wise plan. Because we had planned this beforehand, when I waved my hands, they all came and sat on the ground, and thus a snow-white scene presented itself before our eyes. Premier Zhou approached us and the comrades applauded him warmly. I said: "Premier Zhou, please make a speech." When the burst of applause subsided, the premier declined and recommended other leaders to speak, but the latter chose him to speak on the occasion. Unable to refuse, Premier Zhou had at last to speak. First he praised the comrades present at the meeting who had contributed to the manufacture of sophisticated defense weapons and finally said: "You must unite and oppose factionalism, concentrate all your effort on scientific research and production, strive to launch these two carrier rockets in a better way, and win honor for the party and the country!"

How time flew! More than 2 hours had passed before we knew it.

The setting sun was already in the west. With the glow of the setting sun, Premier Zhou got into the sedan....

Under the concern of Premier Zhou and a few old marshals, the "gigantic dragon" of the east was successfully launched soon after Premier Zhou's inspection. As news agencies and newspapers did not publish any news about it, the people of the country did not know of that major event. However, Premier Zhou and a few old marshals, as well as other party, state, and army leaders knew profoundly that the experts and intellectuals who fought on the front of the most advanced defense scientific research work--these unknown heroes--had silently engaged in an earthshaking undertaking in those years when the country suffered from a great calamity.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHI GONG DANG CONCLUDES SESSION IN BEIJING

OW300345 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1444 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jun (XINHUA)--The Fourth Plenary Session (enlarged) of the Seventh Central Committee of the China Zhi Gong Dang ended today in Beijing after meeting for 4 days. The session called on organizations at all levels and all members to conscientiously study and resolutely implement the guidelines of the first sessions of the Sixth NPC and the Sixth CPPCC National Committee, hold high the banner of patriotism, actively assist the Chinese Communist Party and the government in doing good work among returned overseas Chinese and relatives of overseas Chinese, strengthen contacts with Chinese nationals residing abroad and with compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, work effectively for unity and make new contributions to developing and strengthening the great unity and solidarity of the Chinese nation.

The session discussed and adopted a resolution on conscientiously studying and implementing the guidelines of the first sessions of the Sixth NPC and the Sixth CPPCC National Committee. The session also discussed and adopted a report by Huang Dingchen, chairman of the Central Committee of the Zhi Gong Dang, on the work of the standing committee of the Central Committee.

The session decided on convening the Eighth National Congress of the Zhi Gong Dang in October this year.

The session recognized retroactively the decision of the 9th meeting of the standing committee of the 7th Central Committee on approving the resignation of Kuang Ming as secretary general of the Central Committee and the appointment of Lu Rongshu as secretary general of the Central Committee, the decision of the 10th meeting of the standing committee of the 7th Central Committee on appointing Xu Zhimeng and Lu Rongshu as additional vice chairmen of the Central Committee on setting up a preparatory committee for the 8th National Congress and on electing members for the preparatory committee.

During the session the comrades present also discussed draft revision of the constitution of the Zhi Gong Dang and an explanation of the changes.

Wu Juetian, Xu Zhimeng and Lu Rongshu, vice chairmen, and Liao Zhouxing, Dong Yinchu, Huang Dufeng and Kuang Ming, standing committee members, of the Central Committee of the Zhi Gong Dang, attended the session.

After the session Li Ding, deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, and other responsible comrades met with the comrades who had attended the session and congratulated them on the session's of successful conclusion.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES DENG'S 'SELECTED WORKS'

HK150901 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jul 83 p 5

[Article by Gong Yuzhi [7895 5148 0037]: "China's Important Treatise on Marxism"]

[Text] The publication of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" (1975-1982) is an important affair in the party's literary editing work, in its ideological theory work, and in the political lives of the Chinese people.

Progress in the Party's Literary Editing Work

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party has maintained the following viewpoint: The scientific result of integrating Marxism with the realities of China is the crystallization of the combined wisdom of the members of the CPC. Mao Zedong was the most outstanding representative of the creators of this result and the many other leaders of the party also made important contributions to the creation of this result. This scientific result, which was created during China's revolutionary history, has constantly developed as China's revolution and practical construction have developed. By using this kind of guiding viewpoint, the party's literary editing work has gradually opened up a new situation.

In 1980 the "Selected Works of Zhou Enlai" (Volume 1 of 2) was published. In 1981 the "Selected Works of Liu Xiaqi" (Volume 1 of 2) was published. Soon after this the "Selected Works of Zhu De" was published. All of these works are important literary pieces in Chinese Marxism. Their publication illustrates that we are no longer limited to editing the works of Mao Zedong. Of course, Mao Zedong's important works will continue to be edited and published and in 1982 "Selected Articles on Mao Zedong's Rural Investigations" was published. This year, in commemoration of the 90th anniversary of the birth of Mao Zedong, work is going on the compilation and editing of "Selected Letters by Mao Zedong." Selection and editorial work on, other pieces by Mao Zedong, as well as on the second volumes of the "Selected Works of Zhou Enlai" and the "Selected Works of Liu Xiaqi" and on the work of other revolutionaries of the older generation is still going on and being planned.

Neither are we limited to compiling historical works. We put a great deal of emphasis on present works. The editing and compilation of important documents

and works appearing since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee belong to this sphere of work. Today the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" have been published, and the publication of these modern works illustrates the progress made by our party's literary editorial work in reflecting the new results of using and developing Marxism in China.

A Record of the Accurate Leadership of the Party Since 1975

There is an important reason for compiling works which date back to 1975 in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," and that is that it is from this date that Comrade Deng Xiaoping represented the accurate leadership of the party. One portion of his works is new representations of the use and development of Marxism in China and they represent a continuation and development of Mao Zedong Thought at that time while in addition they are of important guiding significance in our present work. There was a real and pressing need to select and compile and then to publish this portion of his works first.

From 1975 to the present day, by smashing the "gang of four" and calling the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we achieved the glorious turnabout towards victory and development and the party's third historic emergence from danger and difficulties. This portion of Deng Xiaoping's works reflects Deng Xiaoping's bumpy progress through history, his steadfastness in maintaining the scientific principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and his indomitable hard work in struggling for and promoting the realization of this glorious turnabout.

The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC" states that in 1975 Comrade Zhou Enlai was seriously ill and that with Mao Zedong's support, Comrade Deng Xiaoping carried out the day-to-day work of the central authorities, carrying out readjustments to work in many different areas and thus making the general situation change visibly for the better. During the "Cultural Revolution" the party committed comprehensive and long-term "leftist" errors of a serious nature but during this time the party was not totally without correct Marxist guidance. It is important to understand fully the truth of this in order to understand the party accurately. The above-mentioned publication, in its analysis of the mass resistance movement referred to as the Tiananmen Incident states "This movement was, in essence, under the accurate guidance of the party, represented by Comrade Deng Xiaoping." These words from 1975, included in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" are important documents which record the party's accurate leadership during those complex times.

After the smashing of the "gang of four" our party experienced 2 years of "hesitant progress." The smashing and exposure of the "gang of four" was enormous progress. In the wake of the exposure of the "gang of four," work in many different areas began to improve. However, the exposure of the "gang of four" required an in-depth and necessarily systematic correction of the mistakes of the "Cultural Revolution." The policies that Comrade Deng Xiaoping implemented in 1975 involved the systematic correction of the mistakes of the "Cultural Revolution" on a realistic basis, but Comrade Mao Zedong was unable to tolerate this and hence there followed the distorted period of "criticizing

Deng." After the smashing of the "gang of four" it became the demand of the times and the aspiration of the people that the historical process of steadfastly correcting the mistakes of the "Cultural Revolution" and the mistakes that Comrade Mao Zedong made in his later years be continued, after having been interrupted by the campaign to "criticize Deng." However, the chairman of the Central Committee of the CPC at that time, Comrade Hua Guofeng, continued to promote, and delayed any changes in, the mistaken policy of the "two whatevers." This policy illustrated an incorrect ideological line, and its implementation implied confirmation that "criticism of Deng" was "necessary." It also insisted that the Tianan Men Incident was "a counterrevolutionary movement" and that the "Cultural Revolution" was a "great revolutionary movement." This policy was the cause of the historical hesitation. However, the party and the people wanted to progress. The masses both within the party and outside it all demanded the rehabilitation of Comrade Deng Xiaoping and the Tiananmen Incident, and this was not a matter of supporting a particular individual; it was a demand that our party possess the ability to correctly lead the people forward. Our party and the organs of leadership within the party possess a powerful Marxist strength, with the ability to reflect the demands of the times and the aspirations of the people. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee both confirmed and developed criticism of the erroneous policy of the "two whatevers," and established the party's accurate and Marxist leadership. The representative of this kind of leadership were several of the older generation of revolutionaries and some advanced leaders. And, as Comrade Hu Yaobang said, Comrade Deng Xiaoping "played an all the more outstanding role because of his rich experiences, his overflowing energy and spirit, and the enormous prestige built up through a long period of struggle." "Comrade Deng Xiaoping is the main policymaker of the present party in China." The works of these 2 years included in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" are important documents in recording the accurate leadership of the party in yet another complex situation during this era. Of course, there are also other works by other leaders and other party documents, and these are still awaiting compilation.

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee terminated the period of hesitant progress and from this moment on the impetus of historical progress surged forward like a river gushing through a mountain gorge. Although there still existed some difficulties and obstacles, the party strode forward and there were great changes in every aspect of work. The important documents to appear since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are a complete record of the party's leadership of the people in steadfastly and comprehensively rectifying the "leftist" errors of the "Cultural Revolution" and before and of the historical process of once again establishing a Marxist ideological line, political line, and organizational line, of constantly researching new problems and assessing new experiences and opening up a new situation. The last 4 years of documents and works included in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" have to a great extent already been included in a compilation of the important documents to appear since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The reader can see very clearly that the works of Comrade Deng Xiaoping constitute a central core of the important documents to appear since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. His piece entitled "Emancipate One's Thinking, Seek Truth From Facts, and Unite in Forward Progress" may be said to be the manifesto of the party's Marxist ideological line in these new times. His works "Uphold the Four Fundamental

Principles" and "Opinions on the Drafting of 'Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC'" were the basis for the decisions drawn up by the party which played such an important part in unifying the party. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech at the 12th CPC National Congress was in its essence so penetrating that it made up the general program of all the documents of the 12th National Congress. The works of some of the other party leaders also belong to this central core, as well as some other documents collectively put together by the party Central Committee. In the last few years, the actual situation concerning leadership work in the party Central Committee has been as follows: Many of the major policies and important ideologies to emerge have been put forward by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, while many others have been put forward by other comrades. These are all discussed and finalized by the party Central Committee and detailed investigations of all of them are carried out by the party Central Committee collective and all government departments, after which detailed and exhaustive testing and proving is carried out before they become concrete policies and methods of implementation are decided on. Let us, for example, look at the work "Opinions on the Drafting of 'Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC.'" Comrade Deng Xiaoping's "Opinions" provided an accurate guiding ideology and a fundamental judgment and outline for the drafting of the decisions. Without them, it would have been impossible to come up with the decisions. At the same time, this work by Deng Xiaoping has become a collective work as a result of extensive and repeated discussion within the party. It has assimilated many accurate opinions, and because it has focused collective wisdom it has enriched and developed systematic and comprehensive analysis of historical incidents and theoretical summarizations and explorations of historical experiences.

Our party's accurate leadership is collective leadership. The application and development of Marxism in China has been achieved and promoted by the party collective. Within a collective leadership some very outstanding individual leaders may emerge to become the representatives of the collective. Their prominent position is built up during the practice of mass struggle and through history. To underline collective leadership in no way denies the role of these prominent few leaders, indeed it accurately and scientifically evaluates their role. At the same time these few leaders must respect the system of collective leadership in the party and the system of democratic centralism before they can truly represent and guarantee accurate leadership of the party.

Signs of a Marxist's Political Courage

The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is rich in political and theoretical content and in this article I will only discuss some things which stand out above those more concrete contents of the works, such as the Marxist's political courage, theoretical courage, and capacity for leadership which show themselves in these works.

The source of the political courage of a member of the CPC lies in his sense of responsibility toward the people and in his Marxist principles. It also lies in the accuracy and scientific nature of his opinions and proposals and the way in which these correspond with objective reality and the interests of the people.

In 1975, in the face of the wild rampages of the "gang of four," Comrade Deng Xiaoping firmly got to grips with reorganization. He said "our present problems are many and we need real vigor to solve them. We must be brave and we must resolve to act." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 32) "Some people are afraid to act, they lack boldness and are afraid to speak, they fear that they will say something wrong and be criticized. Why are Communist Party members afraid? Why do they not dare to speak? Why do they not dare to take any responsibility?" (Ibid, p 19) Comrade Deng Xiaoping was put down for many years during the "Cultural Revolution," and yet in his wisdom he risked the danger of being brought down once again for the sake of the interests of the party and the people and with no thought for his own reputation, safety, or interests. Sure enough, he was indeed brought down again, but his image amongst the people improved.

When Comrade Deng Xiaoping came back to work once again under the protection of the people, how did he consider his own responsibilities? He said "to be frank, when I came back to work, I felt that there were two attitudes that I could adopt. One was to be an official and the other was to get down to some work. I thought to myself, who told you to be a member of the Communist Party? Since I am a member I cannot act as an official and I cannot have selfish ideas and personal considerations and thus I have no other choice." He made a courageous choice. And this is what the people expected of him. True to his word, when the interests of the people demanded that he speak out about major principles and policies, he showed no fear or hesitation and he did not adopt the position of "an official" and he did not shirk his responsibility as a member of the Communist Party.

Our party's political courage and capacity for leadership underwent its most severe test in the way it handled the mistakes that Comrade Mao Zedong made in his later years and problems related to Mao Zedong Thought.

The 10 years of domestic chaos and its serious after effects illustrated the mistakes of the guiding ideology of the "Cultural Revolution." However, it was no easy task to correctly point out the fact that Comrade Mao Zedong committed some mistakes in his later years. The reason for this was that during more than half a century of Chinese revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong led our party out of danger and difficulties on two different occasions, and steered us round to victory and development (Once at the defeat of the great revolution and once at the failure of the fifth battle to counter "encirclement and suppression" in the Soviet areas established during the second revolutionary civil war period). In addition, Comrade Mao Zedong led us to victory over the Japanese aggressors and the nationalist reactionaries and in the founding of the PRC. In addition, he led us in laying the foundations of socialism. He won lofty respect from, and the confidence of, the entire party and all the people. The reason for this was that the worship of individuals within the party and the country had been developing for a long time and had reached serious proportions. Put together, these two factors meant that many comrades had become used to regarding Mao Zedong as the personification of correctness and to regarding his judgments as standards for truth. This then was the reason why the "two whatevers" captured and bewitched so many people. Enormous political courage and boldness was thus needed to break down the spiritual shackles of the worship of individuals, to emancipate ideology, to make practice the standard for testing truth, and to face up to bravely and to rectify the mistakes committed by the party and the party's glorious leader. Under the leadership of Comrade Deng Xiaoping and other leaders of the older generation of revolutionaries, the party showed this enormous

political courage and boldness, thus clearly illustrating that the party was indeed a truly Marxist political party. While this problem was being solved, Comrade Deng Xiaoping and other leaders listened attentively to the voice of the masses and thus built up and developed their own correct views. They also showed consideration to the majority of the masses and gradually guided them in improving their own understanding. Coming to understanding. Coming to understand something involves a process and this was the case both for the leaders and the masses. Comrade Deng Xiaoping always brought up a problem at the correct moment, posing it with the correct amount of depth and application so that the people were able to understand and appreciate it with relative ease. In this way he helped the people to proceed gradually from one point to another, to move from the shallow to the profound and to increase gradually their understanding of the problems. This kind of guidance illustrates outstanding skill and ability in Marxist leadership.

However, this is only one side of the serious test which the party was faced with. The other side of the test was when we resolutely, publically, and solemnly pointed out and rectified the mistakes made by the party and by Comrade Mao Zedong during his later years and when, as a result, there was an outburst of comments which expressed doubt about and indeed negation of Comrade Mao Zedong's historical position and Mao Zedong Thought. Such comments came from abroad, from within the country, from outside the party, and from inside the party, although they were different in nature. In view of this situation it was indeed a test to see whether or not we could scientifically, historically, and truthfully handle these mistakes, whether or not we could appropriately evaluate these mistakes in the light of Mao Zedong's and the party's overall revolutionary activities, whether or not we dared to confirm truthfully the glorious historical achievements of the party at the same time as exposing these mistakes, whether or not we dared to confirm truthfully Comrade Mao Zedong's great historical contributions to the Chinese revolution, and whether or not we dared to confirm truthfully that Mao Zedong Thought, as the scientific product of the integration of Marxism with Chinese revolutionary practice, was the guiding ideology of our party. In the face of this stiff test, the party, under the leadership of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, showed great courage, vision, and boldness. What gives the reader a lasting and deep impression when reading the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is that at the same time as he opposed the mistakes in Mao Zedong Thought and pointed out the errors that Comrade Mao Zedong had made in his later years, Comrade Deng Xiaoping adopted enormous political enthusiasm and a rational scientific position in effectively preserving Mao Zedong's lofty position within Chinese revolutionary history and in preserving Mao Zedong Thought as the scientific product of the application and development of Marxism in China. In addition, he stressed the need to restore the original face of Mao Zedong Thought and to uphold and develop Mao Zedong Thought under the new historical conditions. This is a red line which runs right through the entire book. It was on the basis of his opinions that "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC" became central to all the decisions involved in correctly discussing and solving this problem. This is because this is a fundamental question of how we should regard our party and the overall history of modern Chinese revolution and because it is a fundamental question of respecting the revolutionary results of several decades of suffering and sacrifice on the part of the party and the people of China and using these

results as a footing for our continued progress in the future. When we come up against setbacks and rectify mistakes we must on no account lose our foothold. And it is for these reasons that Comrade Deng Xiaoping said "we should admit that Mao Zedong Thought represents the application and development of Marxism-Leninism in China. In the process of applying Marxism-Leninism to solving China's real problems, the party has been considerable development. This is an objective truth and a historical fact." "After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee did not restore the correct aspects of Comrade Mao Zedong, and was this not accurate and all-round study and application of Mao Zedong Thought? The main points are still there. In many areas we are now carrying out those things which Mao Zedong proposed but did not do, we have rectified the mistakes he made and we are finishing the things which he did not finish. For a long time in the future we will continue to be occupied with this business. Of course, there has also been development and there will continue to be development." (Ibid, p 264)

This development involves studying new situations, assessing new experiences and coming into contact with problems with which we have not come into contact in the past; it also means bringing up policies and principles which have not been brought up in the past and forming points of view and theories which have not been formed in the past. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party has, at the same time as restoring and upholding Mao Zedong Thought, made certain developments in Mao Zedong Thought. The special characteristic of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is its bravery in bringing up new problems and solving them and thus enriching and developing Mao Zedong Thought.

Comrade Mao Zedong once said something along these lines: The works of Marx and Lenin must be read, but it will not do to depend solely on that. A member of the Communist Party in any country and the Proletariat ideological world of any country must create its own theories and write new works. He also said: We have already entered the stage of socialism and a series of new problems has emerged; we must therefore write new works and create new theories in accordance with new demands.

The four volumes of the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," the first volumes of the "Selected Works of Zhou Enlai" and the "Selected Works of Liu Xiaoli," as well as most of the "Selected Works of Zhu De," were written by members of the CPC during the period of the new democratic revolution, applying Marxism in the integration of the actual situation in China and creating their own theories. During the period of the new democratic revolution the CPC experienced victory, defeat, repeated victory, and repeated defeat and it was only through comparisons of these experiences that the CPC came to understand the laws of the Chinese revolution, and thus wrote a series of mature and brilliant works which made up the foundation stone of the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong" and the other "Selected Works" series.

In the period of socialism we have also experienced a shaky development of smoothness, twists, and alterations. Through comparison, we have made new progress in understanding the laws of construction in China and thus we have been struggling to open up a new situation in socialist modernized construction.

comrades Mao, Zhou, Liu, Zhu, and Deng Xiaoping, as well as Chen Yun and various other comrades, wrote some extremely significant works during the very first 10 years of new China concerning the creation of China's own theories on socialist construction. The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" (1975-1982) and the compilation of important documents to appear since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are new documents and works within the same sphere. As we achieve more and more successes in constructing a characteristically Chinese style of socialism, so China's Marxist theories of socialist construction will gradually mature and ripen, and the maturity of several of the works amongst the present documents and works will gradually manifest itself.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CIRCULAR CALLS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDENTS

OW150035 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1136 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jul (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Finance on 11 July issued a joint circular calling for changing the measure for people's grants-in-aid to students taking regular or specialized courses at general institutions of higher learning and instituting a people's scholarship system for students on a trial basis.

The circular says: The current measure for people's grants-in-aid to students attending general institutions of higher learning was adopted after the system of college entrance examinations was reestablished in 1977. In the past few years the people's living standards have improved, and the situation on which the measure was based has changed. In addition there are some problems with the measure itself. For this reason, the people's grant-in-aid measure should be amended. The principles in amending this measure should be conducive to changing the situation in which the state takes care of everything, changing the mentality of students or their parents of depending on the state for everything, encouraging students to study hard and to develop themselves in a sound manner morally, intellectually and physically and giving more power to provinces, municipalities and autonomous region as well as institutions of higher learning in managing people's grants-in-aid to college students.

The circular says: Two steps are to be taken in amending the people's grant-in-aid measure. First, to change this measure into one that provides for people's grants-in-aid and scholarships for college students; and second, to institute a system that provides for people's scholarships supplemented by people's grants-in-aid. The first step will be taken this year--the measure calling for both people's grants-in-aid and scholarships will be put into effect when new students start school in the autumn of 1983. However, the original measure will continue to apply to second-year students or higher.

While issuing the above circular, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Finance also promulgated a "temporary measure for people's grants-in-aid to students taking regular or specialized courses at general institutions of higher learning" and a "trial-implementation measure concerning scholarships for students taking regular or specialized courses at general institutions of higher learning." They called on educational and financial departments in all localities to seriously study these measures and lay down detailed rules for their implementation.

CSO: 4005/1008

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BAN YUE TAN ON EDUCATION FOR PARTY MEMBERS

HK141207 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 12, 25 Jun 83 pp 13-15

[Commentator's article: "Realistically Strengthen Education for Party Members--in Celebration of the 62d Anniversary of the Founding of the CPC"]

[Text] Strengthening education for party members is a link in the chain of improving the quality of party members, strengthening the militancy of party organizations, and winning substantial improvement in party style. This is a matter of importance to the whole party. The CPC Central Committee has decided that in the years to come, education for party members should be promoted in the whole party mainly by studying the new party constitution and other major documents. Party organizations at all levels should thoroughly understand the strategic significance of education. Before the coming party rectification, this education must be taken as a preliminary step. In the course of the party rectification, this education must be continued as a key link in it. And after the party rectification, this education must be carried out often by integrating the central tasks of each period and specific conditions of party members. And education for party members must be carried out regularly in order to strengthen achievements of the party consolidation.

In carrying out education, first of all, a correct estimation and analysis of the present state of affairs of the party must be made. Our party is the vanguard of the working class, which is armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. It was acutely hurt during the 10 years of internal disorder, but the intrinsic quality and main aspect of the ranks of party members are still good. In the last few years, especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, CPC committees at all levels have attained notable results in their efforts to strengthen education for party members, to consolidate party organizations, and to curb unhealthy tendencies, and the state of the party has greatly improved. The fine tradition and style of our party are being carried forward. A large number of outstanding party members with high party spirit and good work style are emerging from every front of endeavor. The ties between the party and the masses have been strengthened, and party prestige is leaping higher and higher.

However, we must note that party building faces many new and complicated issues under the new historical conditions. Owing to our party's leading position in state life, our party members and cadres are apt to be soiled by erroneous

ideologies and by the work style of being divorced from the masses, such as seeking personal gain by taking advantage of their positions and powers. Such a bad trend became much more rampant during the 10-years of internal disorder. Its baneful influence is far from being wiped out. After introduction of the correct policy of opening to the outside world and reinvigorating the economy at home, decayed ideologies of capitalism and influences of feudal ideas have been inevitably contaminating the body of our party. As a result of this, a small number of the weak-willed within the party have degenerated morally to varying degrees. Due to the influences of these factors, in addition to neglect of ideological education within the party in the preceding stage, there is now indeed a problem of impurities in party organizations and impurities in the field of ideology and work style within our party. That is why the party work style has not yet fundamentally improved. This can be easily seen as follows: A small number of party members insist on the erroneous "leftist" ideology or the wrong idea of bourgeois liberalization. Some of them resist the party policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and some spread fallacies against the four basic principles, and admire the "freedom" and "democracy" of capitalism. Some of our party members have no party character, but are severely influenced by individualism; they deviate from the party constitution, and violate the party principles and organizational discipline when they deal with many important problems. Some party member cadres form "small coteries," appoint people by favoritism, and refuse to foster talented people. Some of them seek ease and comfort, hanker after personal privileges, or even degenerate to the level of corruption and violation of law and discipline. Some party member cadres gradually engender bureaucratic ways of doing things; they are absolutely not conscientious in their work, and are not concerned about the weal and woe of the people. Failure to find solutions to such issues will certainly be harmful to close ties between the party and the masses, to the fundamental improvement of party style, to correct implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies, and to bringing the role of the nucleus of the party's leadership into full play.

Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Ideological education is the key link to be grasped in uniting the whole party for great political struggle. Unless this is done, the party cannot accomplish any of its political tasks." Now, the 12th CPC National Congress has formulated a correct program for socialist modernization, and a program for party building during the new period--the new party constitution. The CPC Central Committee has pointed out: Conscientiously studying and implementing the two programs are the major task in educating party members in the days to come. To accomplish the two programs, and to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, it is necessary to strengthen education for party members. Thus all party members will fully understand that accomplishment of the two programs is in the fundamental interest of the whole party and of people of all nationalities, and conforms to the common aspiration of the party, the army, and the people. Thereby all party members will make an effort to have a good grasp of the essential spirit and major demands of the two programs, and voluntarily keep on fighting for the realization of the two programs in spite of repeated setbacks.

In carrying out education for party members mainly by studying the new party constitution, party organizations must proceed from objective realities so

that all party members will be able to get to the heart of the following issues of fundamental importance: Make clear the nature, position, and role of the party, its guiding ideology, and its ultimate aim and general tasks at the present stage; fully understand the principal features and superiority of socialist society, the principal contradictions of our society in the new period, the absolute correctness of the party's line, principles, and policies, and serving the people wholeheartedly being the sole purpose of our party; make clear that democratic centralization is the basic organizational principle of the party, and that party discipline is the guarantee of implementing its line; gain a clear idea of the standards required of party members, and the basic conditions of party cadres; and make clear how to persist in and improve leadership by the party, that party style is a matter of life and death for a ruling party, and that fundamental improvement of party style is the key link in taking a turn for the better in the three aspects.

In strengthening education for party members, efforts must be made to integrate theory with practice, and to seriously carry out criticism and self-criticism. After studying the documents to enhance their consciousness, all party members must measure themselves by the standards of the new party constitution to see whether they are qualified to be a Communist Party member; if not, they must find out what should be corrected. Meanwhile, they must also measure the party organization to which they belong, and other party member comrades, by the standards of the new party constitution. In carrying out criticism and self-criticism, we must uphold principles, seek truth from facts, adopt an amiable manner, and pay attention to ways and means. Criticism must be fair and not, as it was in the past, exaggerated, through following "leftist" ways. Meanwhile, we must also guard against the laissez-faire attitude of keeping on good terms with everyone at the expense of principle, or of "living in peace with each other." In making criticism, we must aim at educating, enhancing the political level of, and uniting the great majority of party members. We must help and spur on those party members who are not qualified, or not sufficiently qualified, so that they will bestir themselves through study, change their work style, strive to become qualified party members, and not fall behind. When the great majority of party members have a higher revolutionary spirit, and are determined to implement the new party constitution, this will mean that a solid foundation is laid for the overall rectification of the party. In carrying out education for party members, attention must be given to correct ways and good results. We must rectify our errors while carrying out education, and must guard against formalism and against going through the motions only.

The commemoration day of the 62d anniversary of founding of the CPC is approaching. All party members must celebrate the day with their deeds of conscientiously studying and implementing the new party constitution and the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress documents. We firmly believe that as long as we strengthen education for party members and party building, our party style will certainly effect a fundamental turn for the better, the face of our party will surely take on an altogether new aspect, and our party will unquestionably be able to shoulder the task of leading socialist modernization and to victoriously accomplish the great historical task.

CSO: 4005/1008

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

STATE COUNCIL REPORT ON GRADUATES' JOB ALLOCATION

OW201125 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1220 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jul (XINHUA)--The State Council, on 14 July, circulated a report on 1983 job assignment for graduating students from graduate schools, universities and colleges by the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel.

The report indicates that, in 1983, there will be more than 280,000 graduating college students and over 3,000 graduating postgraduates in China. Most of the graduating students have the right attitude to job assignments and quite a few are willing to build their careers in areas where conditions are hard and make contributions to the motherland's modernization. However, there are a small number of graduating students who just want to stay and work in cities or economically and culturally more developed areas. They are not interested in going to work in areas which are underdeveloped and where conditions, for the time being, are relatively hard. Therefore, we must educate those graduating students to foster lofty ideals and urge them to accept jobs assigned by the state. As to the very small number of graduating students who refuse to comply with their job assignments, they should be disciplined and handled in accordance with regulations.

The report says that currently we must adopt planned assignments and do a good job in the over-all balancing of jobs for graduating students in order to send those limited number of qualified personnel to where the country urgently needs them. Especially, the limited number of graduates of certain specialities, who are needed by many units, must, to the extent possible, be assigned to work for major construction projects. In assigning jobs for this year's graduating students, we must continue to adhere to the principle of serving the needs of rural areas and basic units, strengthening the production forefront and ensuring construction in remote border areas.

Graduation job assignment work will be carried out according to the following four principles:

1. In order to cope with the new situation ushered in after further strengthening the development of agricultural production and rural construction, most of this year's graduating students with majors in agriculture, forestry, medicine, teachers' training and other related specialties, will be assigned to work in counties, towns and the vast rural areas. We must not only conduct ideological

education to these graduating students, but also formulate policies to encourage them, so that they can unite with the peasants, participate in agricultural production, conduct experiments for agricultural science research projects and promote the application of new agrotechniques.

2. In the field of industrial production and construction, we must guarantee to meet the needs of the energy, transportation, light industry, textile and building material industries, which are the weak links in the national economy. We must also guarantee to meet the needs of the new key construction projects, the technical transformation of existing key enterprises and the early stage work of key construction projects during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, while paying equal attention to the urgent needs of medium and small factories and mines. We must, within this year, select a group of key construction units from among the coal mining, electric power, petroleum, transportation and chemical industry departments, and have them submit plans on their personnel needs by fields and categories, and within the quotas of each department. These plans will be attached to the state assignment plan for implementation. Departments concerned will formulate concrete assignment plans according to different specialties and schools. Then the departments in charge of assignment work in various provinces, cities, autonomous regions and schools must effectively implement the assignment plans and not make any change in numbers or specialties.

3. In order to meet the needs in developing intellectual resources, speeding up the training of personnel and building cadre ranks, we must continue to strengthen the faculties at institutes of higher learning. To meet the needs for teachers at party, technical secondary and vocational schools, and for broadcasting, correspondence and television courses, we can first make proper adjustments from the present teachers at institutes of higher learning and add some of the qualified graduating students. Students, who are graduating from normal colleges, should be in principle assigned to work on the educational front. To strengthen the teachers ranks of the above-mentioned schools, we can assign some graduating students from the science, history, literature and engineering departments of universities, trained specifically for certain trades, if this is necessary.

4. In order to solve the problems in remote border areas, where science and technology foundation is relatively weak and the medical and teaching personnel are insufficient, we must adopt special policies and measures and open avenues which can channel talented personnel to the remote border areas. All those graduating students who were enrolled from remote border areas, except for those who are children of staff and workers originally from the interior to support the construction of border areas and who may be given consideration to remain in the interior, should be in principle assigned to work in remote border areas. We must seriously implement the plan of sending graduating students to the remote border areas.

The report emphasizes that, once the assignment plan is approved by the State Council and sent down to the lower level units, the various departments and specialties must strictly implement it and supervise the progress of its implementation. Except when approved by upper units for special reasons, no unit or individual is permitted to revise this plan and should insure its implementation.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO PRAISES TAIPING REVOLT LEADER

HK201251 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by Liu Zhenlan [0491 2182 1526]: "Hong Xiuquan, 'King of Coolies' Who Held Aloft the Anti-Feudal, Anti-Aggression Banner"]

[Text] "King of the coolies" is a derogatory name given to Hong Xiuquan, leader of the Taiping Revolution, by the foreign capitalist aggressors. Nevertheless, this "King of the Coolies" was an outstanding patriotic thinker in Chinese modern history.

After the revolutionary regime of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom was established in Nanjing in 1853, Hong Xiuquan, in defense of the independence and sovereignty of the motherland, took a still more clear-cut stand in firmly opposing aggression and intervention by foreigners. According to "Li Xiucheng's Self-appraisal," the foreign aggressors had proposed aiding the Taiping Army in overthrowing the Qing Dynasty, under the condition that it would share China equally with the Taiping Army when victory was won. Hong Xiuquan resolutely rejected this proposal, saying: "I am contending for the whole of China. I would become a laughingstock if I got only half of the country when victory is won. If I do not win, I shall have admitted the foreigners into my country." The aggressors said threateningly: "Your king has a sizable army, but it is no match for a foreign army of 10,000 men," and "if you refuse to cooperate with us, your heavenly kingdom will not last long." Hong Xiuquan was not moved by the aggressors' inducements and threats, expressing inviolable national dignity. On another occasion, the British aggressors sent a preemptory note to the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom, demanding: 1) Compensation should be made for the losses of the British who have been "robbed" this year in areas occupied by the Taiping Army; 2) All British vessels hoisting the British national flag enjoy the right to freely navigate the rivers in areas occupied by the Taiping Army; 3) The Taiping Army should be censured for failure to keep the promise that it will not intrude into areas within 100 li from Shanghai and Wusong; and 4) The Taiping Army should neither intrude into areas within 100 li from Hankou and Jiujiang nor "invade and harass" yindao, where the British Consulate in Zhenjiang is located. (Mao Jiaqi and others: "History of the Rise and Fall of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom," pp 263-264) These four demands obviously were unreasonable intervention and provocation against the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom and were aimed at preventing its army from attacking the trading ports of Shanghai, Hankou and Jiujiang. On 1 January 1862, Hong Xiuquan, in the name of Meng Shiyong who was prince of Youzan, Lin Shaozhang who was

Prince of Zhang, and Li Chunfa who was Prince of Shun, sent a reply to the British aggressors, sternly refuting their unreasonable demands. He pointed out that the first demand "was utterly unreasonable because the demand for compensation was ungrounded." In reply to the second demand, he said: "Such a demand made by your country reflects that you are only seeking your personal profits at the expense of the happiness of others." Referring to the third demand, he pointed out that "our army of the Heavenly Kingdom cannot just consider your commercial affairs and refrain from attacking these two places." In regard to the fourth demand, he straightforwardly denounced the British aggressors for "secretly helping the Qing demons to pin down the Taiping Army," and solemnly stated: "We cannot agree with the above-mentioned demand made by your country." The above abridged passages in the reply showed the firm attitude adopted by the peasant hero of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom in opposing the intervention in the Chinese revolution by the foreign aggressors, and his clear-cut stand in defending the motherland's sovereignty and maintaining the nation's independence. Six days after that, he ordered his army to march toward Shanghai to fight a bloody battle against the aggressors. This reflected the spirit and courage shown by Hong Xiuquan who was disparagingly called "King of the Collies" by the foreign aggressors.

Q50: 4005/1008

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MEETING RAPS COMMERCIALISM IN LITERATURE, ART

OW200531 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1538 GMT 16 Jul 83

[By reporter Guo Lingchun]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 16 Jul (XINHUA)--At today's discussion meeting on Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report to the first session of the Sixth NPC, attended by some of the literary and art workers in the capital, the central topic was to attain higher ideological and cultural accomplishments and provide quality spiritual nourishment to the people. Lon Mohan, who presided over the meeting, said that the tendency toward commercialism now existing among literary and art circles is seriously hindering our march forward, and that the purpose in pointing out defects is precisely to safeguard and develop achievements.

The tendency of some intellectual and artistic products toward crass commercialism regardless of social consequences, pointed out in Premier Zhao's report, has aroused the attention and vigilance of the masses of literary and art workers. Cao Yu said at the meeting that it is necessary to fully affirm the successes achieved in the past few years by literary and art circles, which literary and art workers have worked hard for and are proud of. However, we must not ignore the commercializing of literature and art found in some cities and even small towns. "One ant hole may cause the collapse of a thousand-li dike." We must guard against and overcome any practice that is detrimental to the socialist cause.

Wu Diang, director of the central experimental modern drama theater, held that in recent years literary and art workers have not been making much effort to study Marxism-Leninism and experience life at its source and have even failed to acquire more basic artistic skills. Moreover, there has been a lack of vigorous criticisms and self-criticisms among comrades. As a result, it is not quite clearly understood among the ranks of literary and art workers that it is their glorious duty to educate people in communist ideology. This condition exists not only among the masses but also among cadres.

Participants at the meeting pointed out: Normal literary and art criticism is a good way to eliminate certain unhealthy tendencies among literary and art circles. It is necessary to promote the moral standards of art, and not to ignore the difference between good and bad. It is necessary to publicize and encourage really fine works of art.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi called on literary and art workers in the capital to vigorously take the lead and set an example in overcoming the tendency toward commercialism.

The discussion meeting was called by the art committee of the Ministry of Culture. The meeting was attended by 150 theatrical workers, artists, musicians, dancers and quyi [an art form] workers in the capital.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHEN PURU ON RAILWAY WORKERS POLITICAL WORK

OW090225 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1437 GMT 7 Jul 83

[By XINHUA correspondent Liu Yuqin and Central People's Broadcasting Station reporter Li Rongzu]

[Text] Shenyang, 7 Jul (XINHUA)--At a national conference on political work among railway workers held in Shenyang yesterday, Chen Puru, minister of railways, pointed out: Rail transport is currently quite a weak link in the national economy. It is imperative to strengthen political work, to improve railway management, to respect passengers and provide them with good service, to cherish transported goods and to ensure that trains run safely and on schedule.

Chen Puru said: Political work in the railway departments should serve railway transport and the construction of key projects. Political cadres as well as administrative and technical cadres should do political work. All railway workers and staff members should do this work. It is necessary to do political work at all railway stations, on all shifts and teams, in all railway sections and workshops and among the dependents of railway workers and staff members.

One important task in the present political work is to conduct systematic communist education among workers and staff members. It is necessary to organize workers and staff members to read books and study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and to do a good job in running various political schools for them. At present, it is essential to diligently study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" in order to train workers and staff members into a massive disciplined transport army with ideals, morality and culture.

The conference was held from 1 to 6 July.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

TAOISM REPORTED REVIVING THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

HK130640 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0038 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Report by Tian Di [3944 0966]: "Taoism Is Reviving in China--Interview With Li Yuhang [7812 6657 5300], Chairman of China Taoist Association"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 11 July (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--A Chinese Taoist leader said today that the Chinese ancient religion--Taoism--which is more than 1,700 years old, is normalizing its religious activities.

Li Yuhang, a 66-year-old senior Taoist from Mao Shan, Jiangsu, is the chairman of the China Taoist Association. He is also a member of the CPPCC and has just returned to his Baiun Guan [White Cloud Temple] at Li Bian Men, Beijing, where the association is located, after attending the First Session of the 19th CPPCC.

He said: Taoism is one of the five main Chinese religions (namely, Buddhism, Taoism, Islamism, Catholicism, and Protestantism) and is an inherent and "locally born and bred" religion in China.

Taoism is a religion which respects Lao Zi, a famous thinker of the 7th century BC, as the founder of the religion and regards "the Taoists' classic 'Dao De Jing'" as the chief scripture. Before the birth of Christ, China already had two schools of Taoist thought, namely, the Fang Xian Dao and the Huang Lao Dao. However, the religion was not formally founded until the early 2d century.

Taoists made many important contributions in the areas of astronomical and climatic observation, traditional Chinese medicine, martial arts as well as Chinese culture, philosophy, science, and technology. The most outstanding examples are: Sun Simiao [1327 1835 6706], a famous herbal specialist in the Tang Dynasty; Tao Hong-Jiang [7118 1738 2529], a Taoist thinker and a traditional Chinese medicine expert during the period of the Qi and Liang dynasties of the Southern Dynasties; Ge Hong [5514 3163], a traditional Chinese medicine expert and an alchemist of the Eastern Jin Dynasty; and Du Guangjian [2629 9342 9256], a famous scholar in the five dynasties, and so on. They were all Taoists. Some of today's popular martial arts, such as Tai Ji Quan and Ji Quan, also originated from Taoism.

Chairman Li said that his association publishes the JOURNAL OF THE CHINA TAOIST ASSOCIATION, which publicizes Taoist activities and research works. The association also owns a room for research work. He said: Taoism is rich in literature and documents, and the "Collected Taoist Scriptures," a collection of Taoist scriptures, has as many as 5,485 volumes which are worthy of research.

Taoism is polytheistic. Legends about the eight immortals, that is, Zhongli Quan, Lu Dongbin, Lan Caihe, Zhang Guolao, He Xiangfu, Han Xiangzi, Tieguai Li, and Guanyin, are popular folkloric tales, and the legends of "the eight immortals cross the sea" and "birthday greetings from the eight immortals" are almost known to everyone. But it was only after Wu Yuntai [0702 0337 3141] of the Ming Dynasty wrote "The Emergence of the Eight Immortals and Their Travels to the East" that the Eight Immortals, to whom the Taoists pay homage, began to be clearly distinguished.

Taoism had its golden age. Its theory and doctrine were highly praised by the supreme rulers in the Han Dynasty, Tang Dynasty, Five Dynasties, Song Dynasty, and Yuan Dynasty. Its fine nihilist thought was favored by the disgraced officials who fell into political disfavor and by recluses. Some rulers who looked for longevity even esteemed the religion, fostered Taoists, and believed in them and alchemists. Therefore, Taoist temples were built all across the land and many Taoist schools of thought strove for popularity.

After the religion declined," Li Yuhang said. "After the founding of New China and after the people's government promulgated and implemented the policy of freedom of religious belief, the China Taoist Association was established in 1957 for organizing normal religious activities. However, the religion suffered calamities during the 10 chaotic years, and the activities of the association were suspended. At present, normal activities of the association have resumed. The state, though it is in financial straits, has allocated a considerable amount of funds for the restoration of famous mountains and temples and for the protection of Taoist historic sites. Besides the sacred places of Taoism, such as Wuyang Shan, Hua Shan, Tai Shan, and so on, other famous sites, such as Ba Xian An [the eight immortals convent] in Xian; Tian Shi Guan in Sichuan; Old Chongxu Guan in Luofu Shan, Guangdong; Zixiao Gong in Wudong Shan, Hubei; Tianshi Guan in Jiangxi; Ganshanwulian Guan in Liaoning; Changchun Guan in Changchun, will be renovated to receive pilgrims and tourists from all over the country and from abroad."

When asked about the Taoists, he said: "We do not have to worry as much about the people who want to be Taoists. Basically speaking, there are two main branches of Taoist thought: the Zhenyi [True Unity] sect, which originated from the Wu Dou Mi Dao [Five Pecks of Rice Bank] founded by Zhang Daoling [120-170] in the Eastern Han Dynasty, and the Quanzhen [Complete Purity] sect, which was founded by Wang Zhongyang [3769 6850 7122], a Taoist, and his disciple Li Hongyi [1193-1273], in the Jin Dynasty. Priests of the Quanzhen sect are allowed to eat and are not forced to cover their hair and leave their beards, and are commonly known as 'the Taoists of the laity'. At present, we have relaxed the regulations, taboos, and commandments, while strictly observing the regulations. Therefore, many young people want to be Taoists, especially female Taoists. We have organized a special male Taoists class

for young males and are planning to organize more special classes for more people. In addition, we plan to organize a female Taoists class in Wunan. Thus, they can replace those Taoists who 'rise to the Taoist conception of being immortals' (meaning death)."

Because of his poor family, this senior Taoist left his home at the age of 5 and received a fine Taoist education in the Yuan Fu Cong in Mao Shan. Before he succeeded to the chairmanship, replacing Chen Yingning [7115 2937 1380], in 1980, he was the vice chairman and secretary general of the association.

He said: The late Chen was a Taoist scholar of great attainments and was an famous expert in traditional Chinese medicine and Qi Gong. He had many followers and apprentices, such as Sun Jingyang [1327 6975 7122] in Hong Kong, Xu Jinhong [6079 6651 1813] and Yan Jiegui [7346 0094 0964] in Taiwan, and so on. We hear that there are many Taoists in Taiwan, and there is an organization, namely, the Xian Xue Zhong Xin [Immortal Study Center], in which Xu Jinhong is one of the leaders. At present, the Taoist organizations in the mainland, Taiwan, and Hong Kong seldom contact each other. We hope to strengthen our contacts and exchanges of ideas with them in order to revive Taoism in China.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO ON STUDYING DENG'S WORKS

HK190607 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 9 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by Zhou Zhixing [0719 1807 5281]: "Break the Ideological Shackles, Uphold Seeking Truth From Facts"--on studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping"]

[Text] After carefully reading the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping (1975-1982)" I closed the volume and plunged into meditation. There vividly appeared before my eyes the path travelled by our party and people from 1975 to 1982. How many stern tests we had experienced during this rather short period! Finally, the party and the people scored a victory. How did we complete this arduous course? Of primary importance is the fact that the whole party has emancipated the mind, broken the shackles, and reestablished the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. It was Comrade Deng Xiaoping who first raised and repeatedly stressed the importance of this problem. The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" reflects this point in a concentrated way, and provides us with excellent material for studying the party's ideological line.

Why should Comrade Deng Xiaoping raise the question of emancipating the mind? Simply enough, it was because the minds of certain comrades were inhibited by spiritual shackles. This mentality was formed under certain historical conditions. Accordingly, Comrade Deng Xiaoping enumerated four principal reasons: The first was that the people's minds were fettered by the pseudo-Marxism of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" who wantonly set up prohibited zones, issued bans, instigated superstition, and rashly came down with big sticks and put labels on people; the second was that the party's system of democratic centralism was sabotaged, and important problems were decided by one or two persons, and bureaucratism often appeared in the face of "the party," and irrational management, control, and ordering were often practiced; the third was that there were no clearly defined criteria for merits and demerits, right or wrong things, and rewards and punishment, the same treatment was given to people irrespective of their work performance, and sometimes even those people doing fine jobs were maltreated; and the fourth was that the customary influence and the ideology of following old conventions, being content with the present state of affairs, and not being inclined to make any progress, still affected the people. Thus, some people were obliged not to use their brains, some were obedient enough not to use their brains, some depressed enough not to use their brains, and some inclined to follow the beaten path and unwilling to use their

brains. Since some people did not use their brains, they had to resort to ready solutions. As time went on, ossification of ideology became an inveterate malady for certain people. Even after the smashing of the "gang of four," some people still adhered to the wrong idea of "the two whatever's" and opposed the discussions on the criteria of truth. It is quite obvious that ossification of ideology has become a major stumbling block to the progress of our party and our country.

In view of this situation, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "If ossification of ideology is not subdued and the minds of the cadres and masses are not greatly emancipated, there will be no hope of realizing the four modernizations." "If a party, or a country, or a nation, bases everything on conventions and books, is ossified in ideology, and infested with superstition, then it will not progress any further, its vitality will cease to develop, and the party or the State will disintegrate." Comrade Deng Xiaoping raised the question of emancipating the mind after careful and profound deliberation. As early as in 1975 when the power of the "gang of four" was at its peak, Comrade Deng Xiaoping already voiced his opposition to vulgarization and splitting of Mao Zedong Thought. He said: "Mao Zedong Thought has a very rich content and forms a complete system. How can only 'the old three articles' and 'the old five articles' be termed Mao Zedong Thought and the other works of Comrade Mao Zedong be cast away? How can one or two words, or one or two viewpoints be selected and used in one-sided propagation. After the smashing of the 'gang of four,' in May 1977, when Comrade Deng Xiaoping still did not resume any official work, he was the first to point out that the "two whatever's" do not conform to Marxist theory, and he proposed to guide our work with accurate and complete Mao Zedong Thought and to treat Mao Zedong Thought as an integral system. Later, he resolutely supported the discussions on the criteria for truth. At the Central Work Conference held in 1978, he once again explicitly raised the question of emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts, which in effect established the theme of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee--a turning point of great significance in history. From the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," we can clearly see that Comrade Deng Xiaoping, grasping the correct orientation, firmly but very tactfully guided the discussion into an intensified phase, and thus enabled the whole party to emancipate itself from the yoke of leftist ideology within a comparatively short time, and to reestablish the ideological line of seeking truth from facts.

The question of emancipating the mind is also put forward by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in accordance with the history of the development of Marxism. Marx is the initiator of the communist movement, and is also a pioneer in the emancipation of the mind. He did not stop at the results of his research in his profession, but went deep into practice and absorbed the fine things of his predecessors with a critical eye. The historical materialism created by him reveals the general law of development in human history, and his theory of surplus value reveals the specific law of movement of capitalist society. Comrade Mao Zedong is also a model in the emancipation of the mind. He did not worship conventions and books and did not regard Marxism as an ossified doctrine, but paid great attention to utilizing and developing Marxism in practice and created the revolutionary path of surrounding the cities with the rural areas as base. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "Marx and Lenin never spoke about 'whatever's,' Lenin and Stalin never spoke about 'whatever's,' and Comrade

Mao Zedong himself never spoke about 'whatever's' either." These words stressed that revolutionary leaders did not confine their thoughts in a narrow circle, but dared to, and were well versed in proper ways to, put forward new ideas and new conceptions. Now, should we use the attitude of "whatever's" to assess our revolutionary teachers?

What is the aim of emancipating the mind? Comrade Deng Xiaoping very explicitly answered this question: "Emancipation of the mind is to make the ideology correspond with practice, and to make subjective ideas correspond with objective matters, and it means seeking truth from facts." From a series of articles of Deng Xiaoping, we can see that the first and the primary object of emancipation of the mind is to enable our cadres and masses to emancipate themselves from the yoke of the leftist influence, and from the yoke of "the two whatever's," and to turn back to the scientific ways of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and to reestablish the fine tradition of starting from practice and seeking truth from facts. The root of the leftist mistakes and of the "two whatever's" is the separation of subjective ideas from objective reality and the deviation of knowledge from practice. The only recipe for curing this malady is seeking truth from facts. The Marxist theory of knowledge tells us that man's knowledge comes from practice and should be inspected by practice, and only the knowledge that corresponds with objective reality is really correct. Sincerely the purpose of emancipating the mind is to gain correct knowledge, the practice of seeking truth from facts should be adhered to so that one's ideology can conform to the objective reality.

Consistency in seeking truth from facts and emancipating the mind cannot depart from the path of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and cannot depart from the four basic principles, because this is truth created by practice and verified by practice. However, there are a small number of people, including some innocent youths, who regard emancipation of the mind as something equivalent to wild flights of fancy. They do not understand the basic principles of Marxism, nor do they understand the past and the present of China. They regard emancipation of the mind as the pursuit of individual democracy and absolute freedom of bourgeois character, and even as something that allows them to shake off the leadership of the party. What is the direction of the emancipation of these people's minds? Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "If 'emancipation of the mind' is carried out regardless of the four basic principles as these people did at the 'Great Wall,' this practice in effect places the persons doing this kind of thing in a stance of opposition to the party and the people." As a matter of fact, these persons are not without shackles on their minds. If we say that dogmatism of ideology, dogmatism, and worship of books are subjective and one-sided, hampering the scientific interpretation in our minds and amounting to spiritual shackles, then wild flights of fancy are also spiritual shackles, because they are also subjective and one-sided, hampering the scientific interpretation in our minds in the same way. Therefore, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out profoundly: "In emancipating the mind, the rightist trend as well as the 'leftist' trend should be opposed." The concept that emancipation of the mind meant only to oppose the shackles of "leftist" ideology is therefore incorrect.

Today, our party has reestablished a correct ideological line, and there is an excellent situation in every front. At the Sixth NPC, new state leaders were elected and determined, thus further perfecting the system of state leaders in our country. Now the people of the whole country are doing their utmost with

concerted efforts to build our country into a modernized socialist country with a high degree of civilization and democracy. In realizing this grand target, the function and potential of the younger generation cannot be overestimated. Boldness in thinking, in exploring, and in creating are the characteristics of youth. These characteristics should be brought into full play. At the same time, youth should be helped to become good at studies. On the one hand, we should break through ideological shackles; on the other, we should insist on seeking truth from facts. In this way we can match our subjective ideas with objective reality, give play to our wisdom and talents in every possible way, and achieve good results in every field.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO URGES EDUCATION FOR PEASANTS

HK220602 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jul 83 p 5

[Article by W. Xiang [0702 6272]: "Know the Peasants and Educate Them"]

[Text] [Abstract] Many major ideological problems in the minds of peasants are derived from the introduction of the output-related system of contracted responsibilities. The crux is how to help the peasants clearly understand the origin, nature, and prospect of the system, adopt a correct attitude toward the interests between the state, the collective, and the individual, acquire a correct understanding of the relationship between decisionmaking and subordination to state plans, and properly handle the relationship between the individual effort of getting rich through labor, mutual assistance in unity, and increasing affluency in joint efforts. This is a key link in combining education in current policies with education in communist ideology. By adhering to this key link, education in current policies will not be inclined to judging something as it stands, and to encouraging the trend of each one getting on with his own job, and education in communist ideology will not become preaching with empty words. This will help peasants understand the continuity and stability of current policies and have more confidence in striving for the bright future of communism. [End abstract]

Education for peasants has always been a basic problem in our party's political and ideological work in the countryside. At present, there are two major aspects in education for peasants. One is education in communist ideology and the other is education in current policies. The two are linked, but are also different. The key to properly handle the relationship between the two is to accurately know the peasants of our time, and to properly deal with them.

Whenever we mentioned the peasants in the past, we often liked to stress that "small production spontaneously engendered a great number of capitalist and bourgeois factors every day, or even every minute." This statement by Lenin was in fact directed at some specific conditions of individual peasants and other small producers during the new economic policy period. It is not permissible to indiscriminately apply this statement everywhere, disregarding time, place, and condition. We should carry on cautious investigation and know well the changes that have taken place and are taking place among the peasants.

Some comrades say: No matter what changes, peasants are peasants after all. They have a dual nature; they are both laborers and private owners. Especially after the introduction of the output-related system of contracted responsibilities, the peasants generally tended to fend for themselves and seek substantial benefit. They made progress in production, but they slipped back ideologically. They now earn more than before, but they have become much more selfish. Such a statement indicates that the influence of the "leftist" deviation is far from being eliminated in viewing the peasants. If we insist on judging the changing ranks of peasants by old "leftist" views, we will inevitably separate the implementation of current policies from education in communist ideology, and set them against each other.

Before and after the national work conference on political and ideological education in rural areas last winter, vast and elaborate investigations were conducted on the present state of the ranks of peasants in more than 10 provinces and cities such as Jilin, Jiangsu, Hunan, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, and Shanghai. These investigations indicate that the peasants in many places are indeed absorbed in getting rich regardless of the interests of the state and the collective, and fail to carry out contracts and duties. Some of them even feather their nests at public expense, engage in speculation, wantonly occupy arable land, and destructively fell trees. In some places, feudal superstitious beliefs, gambling, theft, and illegal religious activities are again gaining ground. These are undeniable facts. However, these investigations also show that the main aspect of peasants' thinking at the present stage is good and healthy. The noticeable changes show that they warmly support the central principles formulated after the 3d Planning Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and that they swell greatly with pride about being masters of the fatherland. A poll of 1,521 peasant households in Hunan Province shows that 100 percent of them support the principles and policies of correct political orientation and the indiscriminate transfer of resources, reducing unreasonable burdens of the peasants, promoting household sideline production, restoring rural fairs, raising prices of farm and sideline products, and respecting peasants' decisions. Meanwhile, 98 percent of the 1,521 households support the party's policies of instituting the responsibility system in agricultural production, letting some peasants become rich first, casting off the shackles of ganglians, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries, bad elements, and rightists, and redressing mishandled and wrong cases. Many comrades who engaged in rural work in the past say that the ardent love and firm support expressed by the masses of the peasants for the party's principles and policies at the present time have rarely been seen before, with the exception of the period of the agrarian revolution in the old revolutionary bases, in the 1940s of the liberation and after liberation, and in the first stage of the agricultural cooperative movement.

The broad sections of the peasants ardently love and firmly support the present policy of letting some peasants become rich first because they have suffered too much from the errors of the "leftist" deviation, and because they have drawn benefit from the new rural policies which were formed after the Third Plenary Session. A survey was conducted with 37 peasant households of the Longkou production team of the Wengji Brigade, Tandu commune in Linxiang County, Hunan Province. It turned out that each of the 37 peasant households had been criticized in the

course of "cutting the tail of capitalism." The production team had only 9 beds and 7 mosquito nets for 158 peasants, and it owed a sum of 17,000 yuan. After the Third Plenary Session, meetings to make indiscriminate criticisms were prohibited, so peasants were able to concentrate their efforts on farm production. The peasants' standard of living has improved. Now each commune member can receive an average of more than 230 yuan every year, with some even receiving more than 800 yuan. Moreover, 14 households have moved into new houses. Another survey made of 1,500 households in Yueyang Prefecture, Hunan Province, shows that 90 percent of the households have drawn up a "small plan" for getting rich through labor. By witnessing the growth of agricultural production over recent years, and the bright and prosperous future of socialism, millions upon millions of peasants are greatly inspired and have become much more enthusiastic and active.

China's peasants are different from those in many other countries. They are much more revolutionary because they were ruthlessly oppressed and cruelly exploited by the three big mountains--imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism--in history. Therefore, they are the most reliable ally of the proletariat. Their revolutionary spirit was the most important factor of overcoming hardships and setbacks in winning the final victory of China's democratic revolution. Under the leadership of the CPC, all peasants were eventually emancipated and were given land. They attached loyal affection to the party. After socialist transformation, they became a new type of laborer different from the previous small private owners. Their economic status drew nearer to that of the working class, they had more interests in common with the working class, and they identified more politically with the working class. The destiny of the peasants linked up more closely with that of the state and socialist construction. When our party committed mistakes and our socialist cause suffered setbacks, the peasants did not divorce themselves from the party and deviate from the right path of socialism. At present, the party has set right our practical work on all fronts, all principles and policies are more practical and realistic, and our socialist cause is advancing full steam ahead. Under such circumstances, the peasants will surely become more resolute and firm to follow the party and the right path of socialism. Of course, it is impossible for the peasants to spontaneously have socialist ideology; they must be instilled into their minds by a Marxist party. The influence of long-standing small private production imposed on the peasants over thousands of years can only be eliminated with the efforts of several generations. In addition, there is an increasing influence of all sorts of ideologies of the exploiting classes upon the peasants under the new situation. Thus, education in communist ideology for the peasants has now become much more important. However, if we mistakenly regard some negative factors as the essence and main-tendency of the contemporary peasants' thinking, then we will be unable to understand that the implementation of a series of correct policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee helps peasants enhance their socialist consciousness and know well the superiority of socialism, and we will be unable to understand that the persistence of present policies coincides with communist ideological education. If we educate the peasants under the guidance of such an idea, there will be two possibilities: Communist ideological education will be turned into empty talk being divorced from realities, or else the education will be regarded as absolutely unnecessary on the excuse that "this should be done sometime in the future."

Peasantry stresses practical results. In educating peasants and solving their ideological problems, we should in no way indulge in idle talk and empty promises. Instead we should integrate theory with their vital interests and personal experience, proceed from the present to the future, and from the easy to the difficult, and combine theory with practice. In a word, our education for peasants must be convincing. Meanwhile, we should solve one notable contradiction in one period of time; we should not list a heap of problems, which will always puzzle them. At present, the greatest change in the countryside of our country is the institution of the output-related system of contracted responsibilities in varied forms. Some major ideological problems of the peasants have always centered on the system, or something around the system. To solve these ideological problems of the peasants, the crux is to help them clearly understand the origin, nature, and prospect of the system, to help them adopt a correct attitude toward the interests between the state, the collective, and the individual, to help them acquire a correct understanding of the relationship between decisionmaking and subordination to state plans, and help them properly handle the relationship between the individual effort of getting rich through labor, mutual assistance in unity, and increasing affluency in joint efforts. This education includes both present policies and communist ideology. It is a key link in combining these two aspects. Perfection of the output-related system of contracted responsibilities, and implementation of the principle of distribution according to work, does not imply the institution of the communist system, but it is a practice of nursing communist ideals at the present stage. By adhering to this key link, education in present policies will not be inclined to judging something as it stands, and to encouraging the trend of each one getting on with his own job and "casting eyes only on money," and education in communist ideology will not become preaching with empty words. This will help peasants understand the continuity and stability of present policies and have more confidence to strive for the bright future of communism. In order to combine communist ideological education with education in present policies, the following points are worthy of note:

1. We must publicize not only the ideas of having high aspirations in mind and cultivating lofty communist ideals, but also the efforts to work hard for socialist construction in real earnest at the present time. Socialism is the elementary stage of communism; it covers a historical period of considerable length which is specific in quality. All policies in the stage of socialism are different in principle from those in the future stage of communism. However, all our endeavors at the present time are aimed at attaining the lofty ideals of realizing communism. Slackening our efforts at present is actually a sacrifice to the lofty ideals of communism. Therefore, we must link the present work with future objectives and immediate interests with long-term ones.

Comrade Mao Zedong said: "We should have lofty aspirations." At present, tasks for socialist construction are still very arduous and hard. We must inherit and carry forward the "Yanan Spirit" and arm all party members and people with the lofty ideals of communism. Only when they have high aspirations and strive to achieve a common aim will they be able to enhance revolutionary vigor, conscientiously do a good job of the present work with one heart and one mind, and make every endeavor to surmount difficulties. Thereby, our

socialist society will be built with a unified iron will and a strong motive force of development. At the same time, we must stress again and again that communism (including socialism) never excludes the interests of the individual. Stalin said: "Collectivism and socialism do not reject the interests of the individual. Only socialist society can satisfy the interests of the individual. Only socialist society can satisfy the interests of the individual to the utmost." The practice of "doing things in a massive and unplanned way" and "all eating from the same big pot," which greatly infringed upon the interests of the peasants in the past, on no account accords with the socialist principle of distribution according to work, and even distorts communist ideology. We say that the present rural policies are correct only because they give full play to both the superiority of the collective ownership and the enthusiasm of peasant households, and maintain a proper balance in the relationship between the state, the collective, and the individual commune members. Therefore, we must educate peasants to adopt an overall point of view, nourish the concept of viewing the situation as a whole, and voluntarily subordinate their personal interests to those of the state and collective. We must teach them that they should by no means seek personal gain at public expense and dip in the gravy.

2. We must publicize that upholding the basic principles of socialism will lay a solid foundation for the realization of communism in the future. While stressing the importance of education in communist ideology, the 12th CPC National Congress clearly pointed out: "At the present stage, we must in our economic and social life persist in the system of 'to each according to his work' and other socialist systems." The system of "to each according to his work" is a new type of distribution relationship which is based on the public ownership of the means of production. It is one of the major characteristics of the socialist system and the concentrated expression of the superiority of socialism. From the communist point of view, there are of course historical limitations in the system of "to each according to his work." Our final objective is precisely to cast aside the limitations, and to establish the communist principle of distribution--"From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs." But this is a long historical process. In order to achieve this objective, we must persist in the principle of "to each according to his work" in the whole historical period of socialism. With the development of production, we must make further efforts to uphold the principle of "to each according to his work," and to perfect the system of "to each according to his work." At present, a small number of people hanker after money and cast their eyes only on money. This is an expression of decayed ideologies of the old society and also a reflection of corrosive influences of capitalism both at home and from abroad. Such an idea impairs the system of "to each according to his work," and does in no way result from the system of "to each according to his work." In the past, we mistakenly regarded the "bourgeois rights" existing in socialist society as a "major economic source of generating the bourgeoisie," so we advocated to restrict, repudiate, and even cast off the system of "to each according to his work." This system of "to each according to his work." This is wrong. In the future, we must energetically propagate and encourage the practice of getting rich through labor and "more work, more pay," and give full play to the progressive role of the system of "to each according to his work." Only by so doing will it be possible to promote the development of production and construction, and lay a good foundation for applying the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs."

3. We must propagate the idea of making greater contributions to society, and implant the attitude of conscientiously working hard. The socialist principle of "to each according to his work" is obviously different from the communist principle of "to each according to his needs." But both principles must be connected with the principle of "from each according to his ability." Therefore, we must advocate the idea of making greater contributions to society and the attitude of conscientiously working hard in the socialist stage. During this stage, labor is still a means of life; laborers must be rationally paid. However, laborers must first work hard on their abilities, and then they will be accordingly distributed with their fruits of labor which have been partly reserved by society. Payment for laborers is an objective assessment made by society to their labor; awakened laborers should not be preoccupied with their gains and losses. In the Waihugou brigade in Zhuolu County, Hebei Province, there is a commune member named Chen Shigui. He has now become rich through his effort of planting Longan and grapes. After an article was published in newspapers last March recommending his experiences in planting Longan and grapes, he successively acknowledged receipt of more than 700 letters from communes, brigades, and peasants around the country. In the past 12 months, Chen Shigui sent about 90,000 Longan and grapes cuttings and technical information to 26 provinces, cities, and autonomous regions in order to help numerous unknown people master planting technology and become rich through labor. Just postage cost him more than 100 yuan. Such a noble idea of taking pleasure in helping others is entirely a vivid expression of the spirit of communism. With the development in recent years of the activities of the "five stresses, four beauties and three loves" throughout our country, the spirit of communism has been vigorously carried forward in the social life of our country. The spirit of communism is around us; the new communist man is emerging one after another. People like Chen Shigui could be found everywhere in our country. We must attach great importance to such model people, and educate peasants with advanced people and the fine deeds which have emerged from the peasants.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

STUDYING DENG'S VIEW ON SCIENCE, EDUCATION

HK211109 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by Wu Heng [2976 5899]: "A Programmatic Document for Developing Science and Education--Studying Deng Xiaoping's 'Several Opinions on Science and Education Work'"]

[Text] At a time when the Sixth NPC has just concluded and when the people of the whole country, who are filled with confidence, have begun to create a better future, the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" has just been published. It will certainly play a guiding role in all fields of our construction and endow people with tremendous spiritual power.

In August 1977, Comrade Deng Xiaoping called a seminar on scientific and educational work. As well as several dozens of scientists and educators, some leading cadres, including Fang Yi, Hu Qiaomu, Li Chang, and so on, were also present at the seminar. I also attended the seminar. At the seminar, I was profoundly educated and impressed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping's style of making thorough investigations and studies and listening to people's opinions with an open mind, his superb ability to pinpoint the essentials in complicated state affairs, and his courage in putting forward original ideas and restoring the true features of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The speech entitled "Several Opinions on Science and Education Work" which was delivered by Comrade Xiaoping is a programmatic document which guides the development of our scientific and educational work. It is also an official denunciation of the "gang of four" for their destruction of scientific and educational work. Today, when I read this document again, I feel deeply touched by what it says. In addition, I feel that I have many things to say.

At that time, Comrade Xiaoping had just returned to his work. He "volunteered" to suggest that attention should be paid to scientific and educational work. In his "Put to Rights What Has Been Distorted in the Field of Education," he said: "I know that scientific and educational work is difficult, but I volunteer to take charge of the work." Why was the work difficult? I think there was at least one reason, that is, the political situation of the country at that time. At that time, the dark clouds had just been swept away, people's minds, which had been confused by the "gang of four," were yet to be enlightened and people's thinking was still confined by many "forbidden areas." Although people had the hope of rebuilding the country, they hesitated and lacked confidence. Some comrades were troubled in their minds. They were in low spirits

and lacked vigor. The fields of education and science were the areas where there were relatively more intellectuals. They were also the areas where the "gang of four" had brought about the gravest ideological confusion. At that time, many people still supported the "two whatevers." Under such circumstances, it is true that there were many difficulties in scientific and educational work. Why d'd Comrade Xiaoping "volunteer" to take charge of the work? He said: "We must catch up with the advanced countries. But what should we begin with? I think we must begin with science and education." "If we do not pay attention to education and science, there is no hope for the four modernizations and they will become idle talk." These are his clear and penetrating views on our socialist modernizations. He has grasped the focal point of the thousands of construction projects and the most important link of the long chain. His ideas were accepted by the 12th CPC National Congress held in 1982 and have been included in the party constitution.

How does Comrade Xiaoping deal with scientific and educational work? He begins by investigating, studying, listening to the opinions of scientists and professors carefully, and "learning from them." Thus, he has invited the representative experts of scientific research organs and institutions of higher learning to participate in seminars. He asks the comrades present to speak freely and express all their good ideas. They can speak for any length of time, they can speak once, twice, eight times, or 10 times, and they can even interrupt at any time in order to enliven the meetings. What he has announced has been followed completely. Having listened to speeches for 3 or 4 days, finally, he made this speech on the basis of the opinions of all the people present. The six problems which he talked about were those problems freely reflected by the scientists present at the seminar and the urgent problems in scientific and educational work which remained to be solved. In solving concrete problems, Comrade Xiaoping is good at applying the party's principles and policies, and Mao Zedong thought and at combining actual circumstances. He is modest but absolutely not subjective. He uses plain and unadorned words but never exaggerates. He adheres to principles but never adopts an ambiguous attitude. We should learn from such a scientific Marxist attitude toward work.

Now, I want to present my personal views on the several problems discussed in this speech of Deng Xiaoping from the viewpoint of scientific work.

1. The appraisal of the 17 years. Comrade Xiaoping said: "People are concerned with the appraisal of the first 17 years after the founding of the country." "This is a question which must be answered." During the 10 years of turmoil, the "gang of four," with evil intentions in their mind, deliberately painted a dark picture of scientific and educational work. They said that scientific and educational work was merely "dictatorship of the bourgeoisie," and "dictatorship of the sinister line." They denied the achievements made in science and education under the guidance of our party since the founding of the country. In addition, they laid a heavy spiritual load on the backs of the intellectuals and gravely dampened their enthusiasm. Comrade Xiaoping clearly pointed out that: "As far as I know, the majority follows the red line." "We should affirm that, in those 17 years, under the leadership of the party and under the resplendent light of Mao Zedong Thought, most intellectuals, whether they were engaged in scientific work or in educational work, did work hard. Consequently,

great results have been achieved." His speech made a great impact on people. To most people, this speech made a great impact on people. To most people, this speech was the very words which they had buried deep in their hearts and which they had wanted to say but dared not. Consequently, the comrades on the educational and scientific fronts were able to remove the ideological loads which they carried on their backs and rise with force and spirit. Later, on 19 September [1977], Comrade Xiaoping said to the chief responsible comrade of the Ministry of Education. "The speech I delivered at the science and education work seminar on 8 August is a daring speech." "Some people have raised objections against my speech. It does not matter." "If they dare express their opinion, that is good, a debate can be developed!" Now, in retrospect, we can see that the firm attitude adopted by Comrade Xiaoping in the appraisal of the 17 years has exposed contradictions, vigorously carried forward the task of setting things to rights ideologically, organizationally, and ideologically, and paved the way for the development of science and education and for their return to normal.

2. The issue of the party's policy toward intellectuals. First, the issue of correctly appraising the intellectuals of our country. Since the founding of the country, there have been many complications in this problem. In addition to earlier assessments, in 1962 at the Guangzhou Conference called by the central authorities, Comrade Zhou Enlai and Comrade Chen Yi made the correct appraisal and drew the correct conclusions. At that time, it was clearly suggested that the label of bourgeoisie should be removed from the intellectuals and that the title of "intellectuals of the people and the working class" should be conferred on them. The intellectuals were greatly encouraged by this. They felt happy, worked vigorously in cooperation, surmounted the difficulties brought about by natural calamities and the withdrawal of Soviet experts, and succeeded by relying on their own efforts in making A-bombs, H-bombs, and synthetic insulin. They have made great contributions to our cause of the development of science. However, the "gang of four" vilified the intellectuals as "the stinking 9th category," wanted to "exercise dictatorship" over them, and brutally persecuted them, thus gravely damaging science and education. Comrade Xiaoping has also put forward the issue of "respecting the talented people." He has made comprehensive expositions on the question of how to arouse the enthusiasm of the intellectuals. His suggestions include: Give full play to their professional knowledge so that their jobs are suited to their special training; help them ideologically and politically; set up an encouragement system and improve their pay and conditions; try our best to create good conditions for their work, and so on.

Comrade Xiaoping pointed out that it is not only necessary to give full play to the role played by the talented people now available in our country, but it is also necessary to employ Chinese scholars of foreign nationality and foreign scholars to work and teach in our country. He asked the departments concerned to create conditions and make proper arrangements in order to enable them to contribute their professional knowledge and skill to our socialist modernizations. In recent years, some progress has been made in this work, however, since the progress has not been great, people have not paid much attention to it.

3. Concerning the issue of organization and leadership in scientific work. Should there be an organ responsible for the overall management of the scientific work of the whole country? What should be the duties and responsibilities of this organ? Comrade Xiaoping has given the appropriate instructions.

During the 10 years of turmoil, there was a debate on the need to have an organ responsible for overall management. In 1972, at the national scientific and technological work conference called by the State Council, all the representatives from the provinces, cities, autonomous regions, and various departments strongly advocated that the State Science and Technology Commission be restored. The "gang of four" interpreted such an idea as the desire to "conduct restorationist activities" and to "restore the old." At this seminar, which was called by Comrade Xiaoping, the scientists strongly requested the establishment of an organ responsible for the unified management of scientific work. After listening to the report on the state of the work of the State Science and Technology Commission in the past, Comrade Xiaoping said: "The guiding principle for work adopted by the State Science and Technology Commission in the past was correct." Moreover, he agreed that the commission should be rebuilt. As regards the tasks of this organ, Comrade Xiaoping pointed out that: "There is a need to have an organ responsible for unified planning, unified control, unified arrangement, unified guidance, and unified coordination." "As long as we fully promote the superiority of the socialist system and organize forces in a rational and unified manner, we can, with the same, or an even smaller amount of manpower, achieve more and greater achievements than the capitalist countries." The need to conduct scientific work in "several unified ways" is frequently mentioned in the documents issued by the central authorities, and, in the speeches made by Comrade Xiaoping and other central leading comrades. However, this problem has not been satisfactorily solved although much time has been spent on it. As a cadre responsible for practical work, I feel that I have not done the work well.

4. Concerning the issue of backup forces. Comrade Xiaoping pays close attention to the guarantee for the backup forces of scientific research work. He pointed out that, in order to arouse the enthusiasm of the people engaged in scientific and educational work, we must not indulge in idle talk and that it is necessary to create conditions for them and earnestly help them solve problems. It is necessary to furnish them with materials and books, supply equipment and laboratory facilities, establish auxiliary workshops, run child-care centers and canteens, and so on. In this way, they can wholeheartedly do their scientific and educational work without wasting time on the problem of backup services. In addition, Comrade Xiaoping suggested that in the leading bodies of the scientific research departments and educational departments, there should be one person responsible for backup services and it should be one person responsible for backup services and it should be someone hard working, within a down-to-earth style, and willing to be an unknown hero. Later, at the national science conference held in 1978, Comrade Xiaoping further elaborated on the importance of the backup services and exhorted the leading cadres of the science and technology leadership departments, research institutes, and universities to solve problems earnestly and to put an end to the bad habits of indulging in idle talk, of exaggeration, and of telling lies.

Six years have elapsed since Comrade Xiaoping made this speech. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, under the correct leadership of the party, great progress and achievements have been made in our scientific and educational work. However, if we contrast the progress and achievement with the demands set out in Comrade Xiaoping's speech and measure them against the requirements of the building of the socialist spiritual and material civilizations, we will find that our work in previous years has been far from satisfactory, that some work remains to be finished, and that we have not seriously begun the work in some areas yet. Therefore, there is at present practical significance in studying anew this speech.

In September 1982, at the 12th NPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang, on behalf of the CPC Central Committee, called for the creation of a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, made the development of science and education the key task for the implementation of the strategic goal, and pointed out again that the key to the four modernizations lies in the modernization of science and technology. In June 1983, in his "Government Work Report" presented to the 6th NPC, Premier Zhao Ziyang also attached great importance to the development of science, education, and intellectual resources. The "Report" demands that, in order to meet the requirements of the four modernizations gradually, it is necessary to develop education vigorously, recruit more students, and train gifted people by all means. In order to coordinate the development of science and technology with the development of the national economy and society, the "Report" calls for the formulation of a plan for the development of science and technology within this century, the organization of forces for tackling the key scientific and technological problems, the popularization of major scientific and technological achievements, and the reform of management and utilization of scientific and technological personnel in order to give full play to the role played by the scientific, technological, and educational workers who now available, and to promote the growth of new forces. At the recent sessions of the NPC and the CPPCC, the scientific, technological, and educational workers carried out discussions and put forward useful ideas and suggestions. All these serve as the organizational and ideological preparations for the future development of science and education.

Practice is the only yardstick of truth, and history is the best testimony. The suggestions concerning the development of science and education made by Comrade Xiaoping 6 years ago have proved to be completely correct, farsighted, and brilliant. They have been accepted by the party and become the norm of behavior for all levels of cadres. The people of the whole country support them. We must surge ahead according to the line, principles, and policies formulated by the 12th CPC National Congress and the 6th NPC in order to develop our cause of science and education.

CSO: 4005/1008

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO DISCUSSES CRITICISM OF WRITERS

HK210918 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by Jiang Shui [3068 3055]: "Do Not Distort the Image of Reporters"--abridged version of article originally carried in XINWEN YEWU [JOURNALISTIC WORK], issue No 5]

[Text] I read a short article entitled "Change," carried by RENMIN RIBAO on 13 January in its column "Literary Notes Across the Land." The article criticized some writers for their failure to go deep into life, saying that "quite a few of them had become reporters," and "they usually give a cursory glance at life and, after obtaining some superficial information, hurriedly go back to write, just like a reporter covering the news."

If there are such writers, it is, of course, necessary to criticize them and draw their attention to the matter. However, describing a writers' style of not going into life as "just like a reporter covering news" is open to question.

Those who have been reporters know that it is impossible to become a reporter worthy of the name by merely "giving a cursory glance at life and obtaining superficial information." Reporters must first be fighters, not onlookers. They stand in the forefront of social life and fight amidst the torrents and rapids of life. On battlefields full of gunpowder smoke, they charge forward with the soldiers; in pits filled with air drills roaring, they do labor with workers; in the fields, they share the peasants' joy over bumper harvests; in laboratories, they share scientists' hardships in their research. After the outbreak of the Tangshan earthquake in 1976, those who arrived on the scene first were reporters and PLA soldiers.

Reporters have a special skill, that is, in the face of a complicated and confused situation, they are able to grasp the essence of things and immediately report it. How do they acquire such a skill? They get it often studying and researching the theory of Marxism-Leninism, and the party's guiding principle and policy, by mastering the overall situation and fully understanding the objective things which have to be reported, and by accumulating various knowledge and enhancing their writing ability. Lengthy investigation reports and news stories are not the ones based on thorough investigation and research; and it is unlikely that brief news reports are written merely by "giving a cursory glance at life and obtaining superficial information." On 5 March

1979, the Chinese Army captured Langson in the war of self-defense to counter-attack the Vietnamese aggressors. According to the central leadership's arrangement, the Chinese Army announced its withdrawal from Langson on its own initiative. But the Vietnamese authorities shamelessly alleged that the Chinese Army was defeated and wanted to run away. To lay bare the Vietnamese authorities' lies, our reporter in Langson dispatched an on-the-spot report entitled "The Post-War Scene in Langson." At the beginning of the report, the reporter wrote: "With the destruction of the enemy south of Qi Qiong River and at hill 413 southwest of Langson, the sound of guns and artillery gradually disappeared." The reporter used this fact to indicate that our army had not only captured Langson, but had penetrated south of Langson. Then, the reporter, by citing the fact that the Chinese Army had captured the command vehicle of the Vietnamese Army, further told readers that the on-the-spot command system of the Vietnamese Army had been destroyed. In the third paragraph, the reporter described the post-war scene: "All streets are filled with weapons, ammunition, and various food abandoned by the Vietnamese Army. Most of these weapons, ammunition, and food were previously presented to them by China as aid goods." These two brief sentences deeply exposed the perfidious act of the Vietnamese side and indicated the just nature of our army's counterattack. This report of high combat effectiveness was written by a veteran reporter. Without an understanding of the overall situation, without protracted experience of covering news on the battle field and without going deep to the spot, it would have been impossible for him to write such a report.

In recent years, some films, novels, TV plays, and other literary works have dealt with journalists. But most of them have portrayed reporters as people who fail to go deep into practice to conduct investigation and research and who have a superficial understanding of things. After reading and watching them, many journalists became angry and raised objection. Journalists and writers and artists are two friendly armies on the cultural front and they must strengthen their understanding of each other and respect each other. In the meantime, I also hope that those new hands in the journalistic field will take it as an object lesson and never think that reporters cover news and carry out their work in such a way.

CSO: 4005/1008

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

TITLE FOR RECOLLECTIONS WRITTEN--On 7 July, Comrade Chen Yun wrote the title for the book, "The Decisive Liao-Shenyang Campaign," which will soon be published by the Liaoning Provincial Printing House, and Comrade Xiao Hua wrote a preface. As a book of recollections, "The Decisive Liao-Shenyang Campaign" was written by commanders, fighters, and support-the-front models who had led and participated in the campaign. This book praises, from different angles, the wisdom and correctness of the various principles formulated for this campaign by the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong, the death-defying spirit of the masses of commanders and fighters who, one stepping into the breach as another fell, fought bravely for the victory of the campaign and for establishing a new China, and this heroic, moving, and magnificent combat mission which changed heaven and earth. It describes, with deep feeling, the vivid scene in which the masses of people enthusiastically supported the frontline, fully displaying fish-and-water relations between the army and the civilians. [Text] [SK210454 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jul 83]

'DEIFICATION' OF DENG XIAOPING--In the course of studying "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," a senior statesman of the party and state said: In recent years we have adopted many correct resolutions. Regrettably, we often failed to carry them out. For example, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee adopted a resolution calling for addressing all party members as "comrades." However, Comrade Deng Xiaoping was addressed as chairman for the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Central Advisory Committee. We have also decided that instructions and orders shall be not be issued in the name of individuals. However, we frequently heard and saw such words as "Chairman Deng's instructions." We have included in our party an article banning personality cult of any leader. However, a personality cult of any leader. However, a personality cult of Comrade Deng Xiaoping is being created. Comrade Chen Yun recently pointed out at a recent Central Discipline Inspection Commission meeting: The central authorities long ago issued an instruction on giving less publicity to individuals. However, recently a number of people with ulterior motives have taken advantage of the publication of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" to launch a new deification movement. They used all kinds of means to exaggerate his individual role. This is actually an attempt to isolate Comrade Deng Xiaoping and damage his prestige in a disguised form. [Text] [OW250534 (Clandestine) in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 22 Jul 83]

NAVAL OFFICER ADMITTED TO CPC--Beijing, 9 Jul (XINHUA)--Lu Dongge, formerly captain and chief of operations department of the Kuomintang Navy Headquarters and currently deputy director of the military science research department of the PLA Naval Academy, was approved on 7 July to have the honor of being admitted to the Chinese Communist Party. Lu Dongge, 69, was admitted to the flag and field officers class at the Kuomintang Qingdao Naval Academy in 1932. He went to England to attend the Greenwich Naval Academy in June 1943. After returning to China in March 1946, he successively served as a commander and skipper of the warship "Yixian" of the Kuomintang Navy, a captain and chief of operations department of the Kuomintang Navy Headquarters, and so forth. On 25 February 1949, he took part in the revolt of the cruiser "Chongqing" at Wusongkou, Shanghai, and joined the PLA. Since then he has taught and done research work in military science at naval academies and schools and contributed to the training of command personnel for the people's navy. [Text] [OW101247 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0827 GMT 9 Jul 83]

CSO: 4005/1008

FAST REGION

CADRE TRAINING AT PARTY SCHOOLS SEEN DEFICIENT

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Properly Run Party Schools; Regularize Party School Education"]

[Text] The Jiangsu provincial party school work conference called by the provincial party committee concluded successfully. It was a timely and important conference to implement the Party Central Committee's decision to regularize party school education and initiate a new phase in party school work.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, Jiangsu's party schools of the various levels were reopened successively and, focusing mainly on bringing order out of chaos, rotationally trained large numbers of leading cadres and made obvious achievements, producing a positive impact on spreading Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tzedong Thought and the party's lines, principles and policies and continuing and developing the party's fine traditions and styles. Today, party school work is in a period of change: In line with the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, the party schools of the various levels must gradually shift from short-term rotational training to regularized training, in order to adapt to the needs of the socialist modernization construction. It is a momentous turn in party school history.

After the political line is determined, the cadres are the decisive factor. The quality of the cadres and whether they can adapt to the demands of the general task of the new period constitute a major issue linked with the success or failure of China's socialist cause. In the organizational reform now underway, the old comrades are withdrawing in succession from the front line, and large groups of politically sound and competent middle-aged and young cadres in their primes are stepping on to the leading posts, achieving cooperation and replacement between the new and the old. Under this new situation, strengthening the education and training of the cadres and continuously improving their theoretical and political qualities and scientific and cultural levels have become an urgent task confronting our party.

In the education and training of cadres, the party school plays a particularly important role. A major component of the national educational system yet different from ordinary higher institutions of learning and cadre schools, the party school must, under the direct leadership of the party committee, assume the responsibility of cultivating and rotationally training the main leading party and government cadres of the various levels. Concretely speaking, it must equip the party cadres with the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, the party's principles and policies, and the necessary modern scientific and professional knowledge, and train leading backbone party members and reserve personnel who possess a communist ideological awareness, a strong party spirit, a good work style, and knowledge in the modernization construction. The Party Central Committee has decided to gradually accomplish, during the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the following: All main leading party and government cadres of the provincial and prefectural levels must have undergone training in the Central Party School; those of the county level must have undergone training in the party school of the provincial party committee; those in units under the municipal and county party committees must have undergone training in the municipal and county party schools. The measure has a momentous significance in terms of making the leading groups of the various levels more revolutionary, younger, more knowledgeable and more professional, building our party into the firm core in leading the socialist modernization, carrying forward the cause and forging ahead into the future and ensuring the continuity of the party's lines.

To fulfill the far-reaching strategic task of training key leading party and government cadres of the various levels, the party school must strengthen its own building and properly carry out its own reform. On the one hand, it must continue and develop the party's fine traditions and the good academic style of seeking the truth from the facts and linking with reality, and value and assimilate all beneficial experiences gained in its various historical periods. On the other hand, it must, in line with the ever changing and developing new conditions, solve the new problems. Focusing on training and teaching, it must make comprehensive reforms in the objectives of recruitment, educational system, curricula, examination and evaluation, and graduation records. In terms of the substance of teaching, it must change the single curriculum to multiple. In the curriculum, Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought must always remain the principal course, because, in terms of cadres with main leading responsibilities, only when those of the provincial, municipal and county levels can systematically, instead of fragmentarily, and actually, instead of superficially, learn Marxism will they master the laws of revolution and construction and correctly understand and implement the party's principles and policies, thereby greatly enhancing our party's fighting capacity. On this basis, the cadres must learn modern scientific and cultural knowledge and the necessary professional knowledge. By so doing, the comrades undergoing training will acquire both a fairly high Marxist theoretical level and abundant scientific, cultural and professional knowledge, enabling them to assume more competently the heavy responsibilities of

leading the socialist modernization construction and managing the state and various enterprises. Today, still short of mature experiences in regularizing education, the party must make earnest explorations in the course of practice. It will, after an unrelenting effort, gradually approach perfection, thereby forming a uniquely Chinese party school education system.

With the historical mission of training the main leading party and government cadres of various levels, the party school shoulders a major responsibility. Therefore, properly building the party school in accordance with the regularization requirements is a momentous task for the entire party. The Party Central Committee gives extremely serious attention to the party school. The party committees of the various levels must understand, from the height of strategy, the importance and urgency of strengthening party school work and earnestly reinforce their leadership. They must assign secretaries to take charge of the work, hear scheduled reports, adopt effective measures, intensify the assignment and building of the leading groups and teaching ranks of the party schools, make proper arrangements of the funds needed for party school regularization and capital construction, and provide the party schools with superior students. With the serious attention of the entire party and the support of all sides, the party school, by a concerted effort, will develop fairly rapidly in its construction, successfully shoulder the task of cadre training and initiate a new phase in its work.

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CSO: 4005/979

EAST REGION

JIANGSU GOVERNOR DISCUSSES ORGANIZATIONAL REFORM

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 30 May 83 p 1

[Article: "Jiangsu Governor Assigns Leading Groups to First Eight Units Undergoing Organizational Reform"]

[Text] At the first meeting of the standing committee of the sixth provincial people's congress on 27 May, Jiangsu provincial governor Gu Xiulian [7357 4423 5571] talked about the organizational reform of the commissions, offices, departments and bureaus under the provincial government.

Comrade Gu Xiulian discussed the following:

Under the unified planning of the Party Central Committee and the State Council and the direct leadership of the provincial party committee, the organizational reform work of the commissions, offices, departments and bureaus in the preceding stage mainly consisted of organizing studies and deliberating the reform program. After the first meeting of the sixth provincial people's congress, the reform work entered the phase of implementation. The fairly successful progress and preliminary results constituted a favorable start.

In regard to the steps for the reform, after repeated ideological mobilization, on the basis of improved understanding, and by the method of from below to above and from above to below, we solicited opinions on the reform program. After deliberation and determination by the provincial government and the standing committee of the provincial party committee, the program was submitted to the Party Central Committee and the State Council and officially approved.

According to the program, the main changes after the reform are as follows: 1. The agricultural commission, finance department and education and public health office will be abolished, thereby reducing the administrative levels. 2. To strengthen overall economic coordination and improve the dovetailing of planning and production, the planning and

economic commissions will be merged into the planned economy commission. 3. Units whose functions are similar in nature will be merged. The capital construction commission and the cities and towns construction bureau, for instance, will be combined into the construction department. 4. The standards, weights and measures, organ affairs management, records, map, farm machinery, veteran cadres, and seismology bureaus and the staff and workers education commission office will all be changed to Class 2 bureaus and assigned under the commissions, offices, departments and bureaus concerned. 5. The coal industry, building engineering, machine equipment set forming, building materials industry, farmland reclamation, and pharmaceutical management bureaus will be changed to corporations. In addition, the publishing bureau will be changed publishing house. The supply and marketing cooperative will be changed to the supply and marketing cooperative federation and converted into a mass collective economic organization. 6. In accordance with the new constitution, the audit bureau will be added.

By means of abolishing, merging, reorganizing and adding, the 79 units of the provincial government will be reduced to 40, and the personnel will be cut from the current 5,952 to 4,224.

In regard to the assignment of the leading groups of the first batch of units undergoing reform, Comrade Gu Xiulian said: The first batch of units undergoing reform includes the physical education commission, public health department, agricultural and forestry department, water conservancy department, farmland reclamation bureau, textile industrial department, chemical industrial department and metallurgical department, a total of eight units. From mobilizing, studying to determining the list of leading personnel, the work was done on a fairly tight schedule, and the preliminary phase was concluded. The reasons for the fairly smooth progress were: 1. The ideological work in the preceding period was fairly thorough and the preparations fairly full. 2. In accordance with the demands of the Party Central Committee and the provincial party committee, we firmly adhered to the political, age and cultural standards and, in line with the nature and tasks of the different units, gave attention to following the stepped age and rational knowledge structures in assigning personnel. 3. We fully followed the mass line. In all the six work processes, viz., individual studies, small forums, public opinion polls, inspections by organizational departments, collective studies by party organizations, and submitting reports to the higher levels for approval, we developed democracy and manifested the principle of integrating the leadership with the masses. 4. We developed the roles of the veteran comrades and work groups.

The readjustment and assignment of the leading groups of the eight units were well performed. 1. The leading personnel are smaller in number yet more competent, reduced from the previous 62 to 36, a decrease of 42 percent. 2. The average age has been lowered, from the previous 60 to 48.3, and the proportion of those under age 50 has been raised from the

previous 8 percent to 55.56 percent, thereby complying with the central government requirement of 50 percent or more. Only one first in command is over age 60, as compared with the previous eight. The chiefs of five departments and bureaus are newly promoted young cadres. 3. The educational level has been raised: Those of university and college level have been increased to 63.9 percent from the previous 29 percent, and 71.4 percent of the 21 new leading members are of university and college level.

Comrade Gu Xiulian particularly mentioned that the greater part of the readjusting and assigning work on the leading groups of the various provincial units will be performed in the coming 2 plus months. In accordance with the unified planning of the provincial party committee, the method of making full preparations in advance, carrying out the work step by step and announcing the completions one by one and group by group will be followed, and the readjustment and assignment of the leading groups of the commissions, offices, departments and bureaus will be basically concluded by mid-July. In accordance with the legal provisions, the appointments and dismissals of the main responsible personnel of the various provincial units will be severally submitted to the standing committee of the provincial people's congress for deliberation and approval. Upon completing the assignment of the leading groups of the commissions, offices, departments and bureaus, the various units must promptly shift to the internal reform and building of the research organs, including such tasks as defining the duties and responsibilities of the particular units and determining the installation of office structures, thereby completing the reform from start to finish. In the talk, Comrade Gu Xiulian particularly emphasized that cadre promotion is a major matter linked with the future of the party. The principle of requiring both political integrity and ability in the cadres and selecting among those of good political quality and leadership ability to assume the heavy burdens must be correctly mastered. Meanwhile, the principle of tackling reform and production simultaneously, so that rich fruits in both are ensured, must be firmly upheld. The transition from the old to the new leading groups must be properly coordinated, so that the responsibilities are handed over to the proper persons. Before the transition, the old comrades in charge must continue to be responsible for their tasks in order to prevent dislocation. Meanwhile, discipline and law must be strictly observed and various unhealthy trends in the organizational reform firmly curbed and corrected.

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CSO: 4005/979

NORTH REGION

LEADING COUNTY CADRES DISCIPLINED FOR CORRUPTION

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jun 83 p 1

[Article: "Leading Cadres of Xincheng County Disciplined for Corrupt Practices"]

[Text] At the very moment when the entire party was in the course of further studying the "party constitution" and the "guiding principles" and implementing the spirit of the second plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the leading cadres of the Xincheng county party committee, the standing committee of the county people's congress and the county government accepted dinner invitations and gifts three times in succession. The amounts involved were large and the nature of the offenses serious, creating a very bad impression among the masses. Upon hearing of the matter, the leading comrades of the provincial party committee promptly issued instructions. After a joint investigation, the provincial discipline inspection commission and the prefectural party committee found the matter to be true. The Baoding prefectural party committee recently decided to issue an intraparty serious warning to Zhu Qirui [2612 0796 3843], county party committee secretary, and Li Yongxue [2621 3057 1331], member of the standing committee of the county party committee and assistant county magistrate, and an intraparty warning to Li Guanghui [2621 0342 6540], county party committee assistant secretary and acting county magistrate. The members of the standing committee of the county party committee, the standing committee of the county people's congress and the party organizations of the county government made intensive self-examinations. All the gifts were recovered and confiscated and the expenses for the dinners reimbursed.

The provincial discipline inspection commission issued a notice to the entire province, stating the following: Upon invitation extended by a certain unit, Zhu Qirui, Xincheng county party committee secretary, Li Guanghui, assistant party committee secretary and acting county magistrate, Liu Fuxiang [0491 4395 4382], vice chairman of the standing committee of the county people's congress, and others, a total 11 individuals, visited on 9 March this year a water conservation project. On

23 March, Bai Kejin [4101 0668 6651], member of the standing committee of the county party committee and assistant county magistrate, Liu Zhijian [0491 1807 1017], chief of the advisory group of the government, and others, a total of nine individuals, went to the said unit to do research work. On 29 March, the members of the standing committee of the county party committee, the vice chairmen of the standing committee of the county people's congress, the leading cadres of the level of assistant county magistrate and above, and the responsible comrades of some departments, a total of 30 individuals, were invited by a certain unit to a forum. During the three above occasions, they accepted a total 14 invitations to dinner, which consisted of more than 10 dishes per table and such famous wines as Maotai and Sichuan Laojiao, at a cost of approximately 1,440 yuan in public funds. Meanwhile, each individual also accepted a set of so-called "souvenir gifts," including wool blankets, soft silk quilt covers, dacron sheets, print dacron pillow cases, nylon double mosquito nets, electronic computers, handbags, briefcases, tea sets, high rubber boots, safety helmets, flashlights and thermal cups, totaling 406 items in 13 varieties, at a value of more than 7,480 yuan.

The notice pointed out that the prohibition against using public funds for dinners and gifts and accepting them has been reiterated time and again by the Party Central Committee and the State Council and clearly stipulated in the "guiding principles." Last February, the Party Central Committee commented on and transmitted Comrade Wang Heshou's [3769 7729 1108] speech entitled "Achieve the Basic Improvement of the Party Style as Soon as Possible" given at the second plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. In March, the provincial party committee held the fourth provincial work conference on the party's discipline inspection work. The Party Central Committee and the provincial party committee stressed time and again that the party's leading cadres of the various levels must serve as the models and take the lead to rectify the party style, and that they are absolutely forbidden to seek private gain by means of their functions. Xincheng county's main leading cadres flagrantly took the lead to accept dinner invitations and gifts, indicating that their disregard of the party's leadership and its discipline had reached an intolerable degree! The gravity of the issue also rested in the fact that most of those involved in the acts were the main leading party and government cadres of the county level. Of the 33 individuals accepting gifts, 30 were party members; all the standing committee members of the county party committee, vice chairmen of the standing committee of the people's congress, assistant county magistrates, and leading cadres of the level of advisory group chief and above, a total of 21 individuals, accepted gifts. Their conduct seriously damaged the party's prestige and created an extremely bad impression.

The notice said that the mistakes of accepting dinners and gifts committed by the main leading cadres of Xincheng county were not accidental. Over a long time, the leading group of the county party committee was slack and weak, failing to struggle forcefully against the unhealthy trends and to earnestly clarify and rectify the existing problems. Even after the

"guiding principles" were published, they still followed this or that kind of unhealthy trends in housing construction and assignment, "changing from farming to nonfarming," worker recruitment and selecting good jobs for their children, and some of the problems were fairly serious. Under the concrete aid of the prefectural party committee and the provincial discipline inspection commission, they began to recognize the gravity of the problems and the tremendous loss caused by their serious mistakes to the party's prestige and the revolutionary cause, and they expressed their determination to firmly correct their mistakes and take the lead to rectify the party style. At the standing committee's 4-day daily life meeting, the county party committee earnestly launched criticisms and self-criticisms and, apropos of the issue of accepting dinners and gifts, conscientiously examined and sorted the unhealthy trends found in the past. That the leading comrades of the Xincheng county party committee could learn a lesson for their serious mistakes, overcome the slack and weak conditions, arouse themselves and lead the cadre masses throughout the county to earnestly rectify the party style was a favorable beginning in correcting their mistakes by practical acts.

The provincial discipline inspection commission demanded that the party committees and discipline inspection commissions of all levels treat the serious mistakes of Xincheng county's main leading cadres as negative teaching material, organize the broad party members and cadres to earnestly study the "party constitution" and "guiding principles" and, in conjunction with reality, conduct an intensive education in the party's fine traditions. They must mobilize the masses to investigate earnestly and determine whether similar problems of dinners and gifts exist in their areas and units, especially in the recent year or two. Once discovered, the offenders must be solemnly handled according to the relevant regulations; they must not be permitted to gain economic advantages by their wrongdoing, and the serious cases must be dealt with according to the necessary party and government disciplines. The various units must firmly enforce the financial and economic disciplines and establish and strengthen stringent financial management systems, in order to put an end to the unhealthy trend of dinners and gifts.

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CSO: 4005/977

NORTH REGION

PARTY COMMITTEE DEMANDS END TO CORRUPT PRACTICES

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] In the afternoon of 16 June, the Hebei provincial party committee called a meeting of the party organization secretaries of organs directly under the province. Attending the meeting and giving speeches, Comrades Xing Chongzhi [6717 1504 2535] and Zhang Kerang [1728 0344 6245] made additional plans on party style improvement and demanded that, on the basis of curbing the unhealthy trend in housing construction and assignment, the party organizations of provincial organs advance on the momentum of success. In regard to such unhealthy trends as illegally changing from farming to nonfarming, giving special considerations to one's children and relatives in employment and in acquiring the cadre status, default in payment of public funds, and such problems as violating financial and economic disciplines, indiscriminately issuing bonuses, and accepting dinners and gifts, the party organizations must, before the end of July, firmly sort them out and correct them, curb all the evil practices of using one's office for private gain, and achieve as rapidly as possible the basic improvement of the party style of provincial organs.

Comrade Zhang Kerang summarized the conditions since April in implementing the "open letter" of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and correcting the unhealthy trend in housing construction and assignment. On rectifying other evil practices of using one's office for private gain and on improving the party style, he brought up four points: 1. Before 1 July, the party organizations of provincial organs must, in accordance with the specific demands contained in the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's Document No 7 of 1983, call a daily life meeting, launch criticisms and self-criticisms, evaluate and examine the implementation of the democratic centralist organizational principles in fulfilling the party's lines, principles and policies, investigate problems of using one's office for private gain and of bureaucracy, and improve the party style of the leading groups in the political, ideological, organizational and style aspects. 2. Before the end of July, they must, by checking against the provincial party committee's Document No 40, launch the "four

investigations," focusing on such unhealthy trends as illegally changing from farming to nonfarming, giving special considerations to one's children in employment and in acquiring the cadre status, and defaulting in payment of public funds. Relentlessly curbing the unhealthy trends and vigorously promoting honesty are bound to produce results. 3. There are still some remaining problems in correcting the unhealthy housing trend. They must, in accordance with the provincial party committee's eight-article handling principle, make the corrections case by case and solve the problems from start to finish. 4. In rectifying the party style, the new and old groups of the various units must cooperate with each other fully. Members of the new group must boldly take the initiative and the old comrades withdrawing to the second and third lines must render active aid, vigorously supporting the new group in improving the party style.

In his speech, Comrade Xing Chongzhi pointed out the following: Since April, the situation of improving the party style of organs directly under the province has made a new progress and gained results. It is hoped that the various party organizations will exert a further effort, continue to concentrate on the matter, earnestly solve the various unhealthy trends before the end of July, and serve as models to the entire province in rectifying the party style. In the course of the work, attention must be given to the following four points: 1. Organize the cadres and party members to earnestly study the party constitution, review the "guiding principles," raise their understanding, improve their ideological awareness, and enhance their consciousness in rectifying the party style, so that those comrades with problems will voluntarily step forward and struggle against the unhealthy trends found in themselves. 2. The leaders must serve as models. The comrades of the various party organizations must solve their own problems first before they can lead those below them to rectify the party style. 3. In handling the unhealthy trends, they must uphold the principles, take a firm and impartial attitude, and solve the problems fairly and reasonably according to the actual circumstances and by seeking the truth from the facts. 4. The various units must start from reality, correct whatever unhealthy trends which are found, and seize and solve the main problems, in order to rectify the party style.

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NORTH REGION

SCHOLAR GIVEN SPECIAL CONSIDERATION IN RESEARCH

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 83 p 3

[Article: "Nankai University Creates Conditions to Facilitate Scientific Research of Scholar Returning from Advanced Studies Abroad"]

[Text] TIANJIN RIBAO reporter Wang Xuexiao [3769 1331 1321] and staff reporter Meng Xiaoyun [1322 2556 0061] report the following: Under the concern of the leading comrades of the Tianjin municipal party committee, Nankai University created the necessary conditions for Huang Jiaxian [7806 13676343], who returned to China after obtaining a doctorate abroad, to carry on scientific research.

The 46-year old Huang Jiaxian, a teacher in the Nankai University chemistry department, was selected in 1979 to study in high polymer research in West Germany's Karlsruhe University. He synthesized a new annular high polymer. Its molecular weight is the heaviest among compounds of the same category. It was a foremost achievement among German and French researchers. Completing in 2 years the courses which took foreign scholars 4 years and making excellent accomplishments in examinations, thesis and overall evaluation, he won a doctorate in natural science.

Huang Jiaxian returned to Nankai University in the fall of 1981. In the first few months, he had neither a laboratory nor an assistant and had to do almost everything by himself. After the situation was reported to the Tianjin municipal party committee, first secretary Chen Weida [7115 0251 6671] visited him twice, inquiring about his difficulties and encouraging him to make contributions in solving the key problems in China's chemical industry. The university leaders also actively created conditions for him to give free play to his talent and launch scientific research work as soon as possible. The university scientific research office and the teaching and research section of which he was a member allocated in succession more than 30,000 yuan for him to buy laboratory instruments. The school arranged a laboratory for him and assigned three assistants to help him launch research work. Though the school had a power shortage, additional power was supplied to the laboratory to fulfill the need.

With the active support of all quarters, the theoretical research in high polymer chemistry pursued by Huang Jiaxian progressed rapidly. Utilizing holidays and spare time, he also translated "The Foundation of High Polymer Chemistry," a newest foreign publication. Recently, he and the personnel of his laboratory were making preparations for a new applied project, and will soon launch research in resilient fiber and low temperature resistant special rubber.

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NORTHWEST REGION

SHANXI PARTY REACTS TO RENMIN RIBAO LETTER

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jun 83 p 4

[Article: "County Party Committee Secretaries Must Stand in the Forefront of the Struggle against Unhealthy Trends"]

[Text] SHANXI RIBAO reporters Song Guoying [1345 0948 5391] and Huo Xiaoqing [7202 2556 7230] and XINHUA reporter Chi Maohua [3069 5399 5478] report the following: After appearing in RENMIN RIBAO on 3 June, the letter entitled "How Does the County Party Committee Secretary Achieve the Basic Improvement of the Party Style?" from Qinshui county party committee secretary Wang Dianwen [3769 3013 2429] to county party committee secretaries throughout the country produced a strong reaction among Shanxi's county party committee secretaries. At the forum for some prefectural, municipal and county party committee secretaries held from the 6th to the 8th of June by the Shanxi provincial party committee, all unanimously felt that, in the struggle against the unhealthy trends, the county party committee secretary must stand in the forefront, serve as the leader in rectifying the party style and initiate a new phase.

By presenting his views, defining the targets and publishing the issue, Comrade Wang Dianwen declared open war on the unhealthy trends. His valuable spirit of placing the people's interest above all else and demanding strictly of himself won the unanimous approval of the attending comrades. They declared at the forum that the quality of the party style affects the success or failure of the "four modernizations and the party's correct and effective leadership and its future. When the party style is unsound, there is no hope for the "four modernizations." To vitalize the economy, the thinking and style of the party cadres must first be rectified. The county party committee is the leading organ of and the party's direct link to the basic level and the masses. The style of its members, especially the secretary, exerts a great influence on the broad cadres and masses. The secretary must establish the indomitable spirit of the proletariat. To be afraid to struggle in face of evil winds, fearing this and fearing that, in short, to save face and disregard the truth, is to be dragged by the nose by the mediocre practice of considering

relations. Such mental state is extremely incompatible with the selfless and fearless fighting style of a Communist Party member and leading cadre. The attending comrades at the forum indicated that one must firmly establish the communist world outlook and, like Comrade Wang Dianwen, place the people's interest above all else, demand strictly of oneself, relentlessly combat the evil winds, and courageously stand in the forefront of the struggle against the unhealthy trends.

At the forum, the attending comrades exchanged their experiences in the struggle against the unhealthy trends. They emphasized particularly that one must fully recognize the tenaciousness of the unhealthy trends, persevere in one's effort, and guard against starting with a flourish and petering out. One must, in line with local conditions, seize the evil winds which the masses complain most and check them one by one. While strengthening the education of the comrades following the unhealthy trends, one must also enforce discipline. Correcting the unhealthy trends must be integrated with the reorganization of the leading groups and the reform of the systems.

In his summary statement, the responsible comrade of the provincial party committee pointed out: The leading cadres of the various levels, especially the county party committee secretaries, must fully recognize their own important positions and roles in the rectification of the party style and reinforce their sense of responsibility. While demanding strictly of themselves, they must have the courage to tackle and interfere. They must integrate self-restraint with accepting mass supervision. They must establish a firm confidence in improving the party style, earnestly reform their world outlook and strengthen their resistance against the corruption of the bourgeois ideology.

The representative from the Organization Department of the Party Central Committee made a statement at the forum.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

DISTRICTS BOARDS URGED TO ADDRESS 1997 ISSUE

HK180056 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 18 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] District boards should be re-structured and centralised to address the 1997 question, former Urban Council member, Tsin Sai-nin, urged yesterday.

Mr Tsin, who is now chairman of the Hong Kong Democracy Association, said district boards were the only bodies that could represent the people because they had elected members.

But he added that the existing system had too many limitations and it must be re-structured.

Speaking at a public forum organised by the association, Mr Tsin said: "There is indeed a question of confidence over the future of Hong Kong, and the views of the local people have not been properly reflected."

The British Government is listening to the views presented by the appointed members in the Legislative Council and the Executive Council, while the Chinese side is listening to pro-Beijing groups here, he said.

"The district boards here have many limitations, and it has never been intended as a democratic body," he said.

Mr Tsin said the boards were originally intended to control public opinion and provide a sense of democracy for those who did not know the real meaning of democracy.

"It was aimed at creating an illusion of democracy, with only one third of the members being elected and its role restricted to an advisory and regional basis," he added.

He said the boards were not encouraged to speak on central policy issues and the 1997 question.

However, Mr Tsin added that the system appeared to be the only one which could reflect the feelings of the local people because after all there were elected members and it had a public electorate.

He said district boards should form a centralised body to address the 1997 question and reflect the views of the local people.

"The silent majority is not represented in the current Sino-British talks over the future of Hong Kong and it is important that this group should be able to speak out," he said.

"I believe the talks must be on how to maintain the prosperity and stability of the colony, and this depends very much on the confidence of the local people," he added.

In order to maintain that confidence, both the Chinese and the British Governments should endorse a local body to reflect the views of the silent majority here, he said.

Mr Tsin said the two governments should be very careful so as not to "kill the goose laying the golden eggs" and district boards would serve the function of presenting the views of the people regarding their future.

He said it would not take 14 years before Hong Kong collapsed and reflecting the views of the local people was "the mission of the district boards."

Meanwhile, posters calling for the contents of the Sino-British talks on the future of Hong Kong to be made public were put up in Yaumati and Mongkok early yesterday morning.

The posters said Hong Kong should not be turned into a special administrative region and totalitarianism should not be allowed.

"The people of Hong Kong want democracy; the contents of the talks must be made public; and before China is completely unified, Hong Kong should maintain its status quo," the posters said.

The posters were first spotted at 2 am and two young men were detained by the police for putting up posters in unauthorised places.

Each of the two was allowed bail of \$1,000 and ordered to report to the police station again on Wednesday.

CSO: 4000/200

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

TWO GUANGDONG COMMUNE OFFICIALS ARRESTED

HK200130 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 20 Jul 83 p 12

[Excerpt] Two officials from a commune in China were arrested by police in a Yuen Long bank yesterday for allegedly having in their possession 30 fake \$1,000 banknotes.

Police in the New Territories later referred the arrested officials--from the Wong Kong Fook Tin Commune in Guangdong Province--to detectives of the Commercial Crimes Bureau who are trying to trace the origin of the forged notes.

They were last night assisting detectives with their inquiries.

Police said the middle-aged officials, who had permits to leave the vessel which brought them to Hong Kong, went to a tyre company in Yuen Long and ordered a quantity of tyres worth \$40,000.

It was agreed to deliver the tyres to Lok Ma Chau where the consignment would be loaded onto a China-bound vessel.

The officials then produced 40 \$1,000 notes to pay for their purchase, but the tyre company employees told them they preferred to complete the transaction in a bank where the notes could be checked and deposited directly into the company's account.

The officials agreed and they accompanied two employees of the tyre company to a bank in Tai Tong Road where a bundle of notes was handed to a teller.

The teller examined the 40 notes under ultra-violet light and it was then discovered that 30 of them were forgeries.

Informed sources said that as the two men had arrived directly from China, detectives were anxious to find out where they had obtained the fake notes.

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